The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Arrival of General Jerez as Minister Plenipotentiary.

RATIFICATION OF THE CASS-YRISSARI TREATY.

Return of Webster and Allen Without the Transit Grant.

THE STEBBINS CONTRACT INTACT.

The United States mail steamer *Granada*, Lieut. BERRYMAN Commanding, arrived from Aspinwall late on Thursday afternoon, having sailed on the 19th inst. via Greytown on the 20th, and touching at Key West on the 25th.

Among her passengers, of whom there were only ten or twelve, are Messrs. WEBSTER and ALLEN, accompanied by Mr. GOTTEL, the agents of Commodore VANDERBILT to Nicaragua; General MAXIMO JEREZ, Minister from Nicaragua to the United States, and JAMES THOMAS, Esq., bearer of dispatches.

Mr. WEBSTER, and Mr. ALLEN, the son-in-law of Commodore VANDERBILT, left New-York in June, accompanied by Mr. GOTTEL as interpreter, and proceeded to Nicaragua, carrying with them one hundred thousand dollars in gold, with which to smooth the way to an important grant to Mr. VANDERBILT for the Nicaragua Transit Route. They return, however, in good health, bringing with them the money which they carried away, *but without the Grunt*. General JEREZ comes accredited as Minister to this Government, or to coöperate with the present Minister, YRISSARI, should that functionary continue to act, and is empowered to settle all matters relating to the Cass-Yrissari Treaty which he brings with him. The Treaty has been ratified by both branches of the Government, with two of the articles (15 and 16) amended in important particulars. The Minister and bearer of dispatches were detained at Quarantine, but will both probably be released in time to proceed to Washington to-day.

Messrs. WEBSTER and company landed at Greytown, and, having procured of Mr. SCOTT the steamer *Morgan*, they proceeded up the San Juan River without difficulty, and, crossing the Lake in the steamer *Virgin*, landed at Granada early in July. On the same day that they reached Granada, President MARTINEZ, JEREZ, and the other members of the Nicaraguan Cabinet arrived. Having exchanged salutations with their old friends, and exhibited to the astonished gaze of the Government officials the three bags of gold they had brought with them as a peace offering, Mr. WEBSTER expressed a wish to have a private interview, in order if possible to come to an immediate understanding upon the Juarez Contract, drawn by WEBSTER, but now modified by important alterations. They accordingly went into "executive session," and a warm and earnest consultation was held for some time. Mr. ALLEN informed MARTINEZ that the contract, if signed at all, must be accepted without alteration, as Mr. VANDERBILT would not be a party to it in any other form. At the same time $50,000, it is said, were offered him to sign his name to it. There were, however, two or three very objectionable features in it, about which he hesitated. One of these was the stipulation that all disputes about doubtful points were to be settled in the United States. Another offered to the State of Nicaragua $25,000 as *purchase-money* for the Transit Road, whereas Nicaragua demanded that sum for *the use of the road* for two years. These, with the embarrassments growing out of previous grants, which were fully discussed, and the possible difficulties in which they might embroil them with the United States Government, were considerations stronger even than the gold, and caused the Council to break up without coming to a decision. Day after day was spent in this way. The holders of the Canal Grant were represented as fillibusters, worthless and bankrupt. While these discussions were going on, however, General CASS' letter to President MARTINEZ arrived, followed by the intelligence that United States ships-of-war had been ordered to both sides of the Isthmus of Nicaragua. This produced an immediate and remarkable effect upon the conduct of the Government. The Cass-Yrissari Treaty was hurried through in double-quick time, with slight amendments, and JEREZ was appointed Minister to this Government, with full powers to adjust any difficult points. Hereupon, Messrs. WEBSTER and ALLEN gave up all further attempts to negotiate, and made preparations to return home. The renewal of further negotiations, however, it is said, depends upon the course to be pursued by VANDERBILT. Unless certain stipulations are conformed to, the discussions will not probably be opened.

They finally left Granada in company with Generals MARTINEZ and JEREZ, who took with them a company of soldiers and proceeded towards San Juan del Norte. MARTINEZ stopped for the purpose of fortifying Castillo Viejo. He took possession of the steamer *Morgan*, to be used above that point, in case of a fillibuster invasion, which at this time seems to be looked for as almost certain. The party arrived at Castillo on the 13th, and the troops were patriotically harangued by DR BARUEL, a late associate of M. BELLY. Messrs. WEBSTER, ALLEN, and GOTTEL proceeded to Greytown, whence they embarked for New-York on board the *Granada*.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

Defeat of Vanderbilt's Grant—Ratification of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty—Appointment of Jerez as Minister to the United States—Martinez Coming to his Senses—Fears of Fillibuster Invasion—Castillo Garrisoned by Three Hundred Soldiers—The River Steamers—M. Belly, &c, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIVAS, Saturday, July 13, 1858.

I avail myself of the departure of an expedition to San Juan del Norte to advise you of important events in Nicaragua—events which must have an important effect upon the future history of this long-distracted, unsettled, misgoverned and unfortunate country.

Since my last, affairs in Nicaragua have followed the monotonous routine which marks everything in this country, when there is not a revolution or a fillibuster invasion. This monotony, however, has lately been disturbed by the reappearance of American agents, not unknown heretofore at the seat of Government, for the purpose of *finally* securing the right to the transit across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. I refer to the presence of Mr. W. R. C. WEBSTER, the agent of Mr. VANDERBILT, who arrived at Granada on the 1st inst., accompanied by Mr. ALLEN, a reputed son-in-law of Mr. V., and Mr. GOTTEL, a kind of Secretary of Legation, but really as an interpreter. They arrived in the steamer *Virgin*, having landed at San Juan, and ascended the river on board the *Morgan*. By-the-way, the river is now very high, and steamers experience no difficulty in passing into the lake.

Messrs. WEBSTER and ALLEN, I am informed, brought with them one hundred thousand dollars, which they exhibited in three ominous looking packages. One-half of this amount was offered to MARTINEZ to induce him to affix his signature to the Webster-Juarez contract. But notwithstanding the universal desire on the part of the people to see a settlement of this vexed question, and the transit placed in the hands of some responsible party who will protect it, and give peace to the country, the contract though greatly amended, contained some objection able features which were fatal to it, despite the three powerful arguments which were offered by the three agents, contained in the said three heavy bags. One of these was the article fixing the adjudication of all disputed questions in the United States, instead of Nicaragua, etc., etc. Nicaragua also asked of VANDERBILT the sum of $25,000 for the privilege of the road for two years, while they were offered that amount for the transfer of the road in fee simple and in perpetuity. Mr. ALLEN announced, upon his arrival at Granada, that the slightest modification of the contract would cause him to reject it. In a word, it was Mr. VANDERBILT'S *ultimatum*; and they (the Government) were told, unless they accepted it, they could have no transit for three years, at least; "for," said he, "Commodore VANDERBILT has the whole thing in his own hands." The White and Stebbins Canal Company were denounced as fillibusters, and a bankrupt and dangerous set of men, who had not money to pay their hotel bills; and their agents in Nicaragua—SCHLESSINGER and FITZGERALD—were slandered, and every effort made to have them expelled from the country.

On the day Mr. WEBSTER and his associates arrived in Granada, President MARTINEZ, General JEREZ and the Nicaraguan Cabinet also came down from Managua, to effect a settlement. They remained in council until the 10th inst, when, finding that the agents had simply come here with Mr. VANDERBILT'S *ultimatum*, and that this contained insurmountable objections, the Cabinet broke up without accomplishing anything. This will probably be the end of negotiations. It cannot be concealed that SCHLESSINGER has had an important influence in bringing about this result. A shrewd tactician, perfectly familiar with the language, possessing in a large degree the confidence of the people, and being withal not troubled with conscientious scruples as to the measures he adopts, his influence has no doubt been greatly underrated by WEBSTER & Co. My own impression is that the Cabinet were glad of an excuse to have the JUAREZ-WEBSTER contract thrown out. It is not lost yet, however, but there will be an end of all negotiations unless there are essential alterations made in the contract.

Having met with this rebuff, they have decided to leave immediately for San Juan del Norte, in company with Generals MARTINEZ and JEREZ. The Generals will carry down with them 150 soldiers to garrison Castillo, the constant rumors of fillibuster invasions rendering this step necessary to satisfy the people, who live in constant apprehension of a return of WALKER, or somebody as bad as he.

JEREZ will proceed by the same steamer with Mr WEBSTER. He goes to your Government accredited with full powers to act for Nicaragua in concert with the present Minister. He carries with him a copy of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, amended in some points, and passed by both branches of the Government. But I must close in order to secure the opportunity to send this. Should another opportunity occur on the return of the boat from San Carlos, I will avail myself of the occasion to add anything new that may occur. Adios.

Castillo Garrisoned—M. Belly and Gen. Jerez.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Monday, July 20, 1858.

The departure of Gens. MARTINEZ and JEREZ, with a military force, to fortify Castillo Viejo, has had the effect rather to confirm the people in their apprehensions of invasion than to calm their fears in relation to that terrible bugbear. These rumors meet one at every turn, and seem to be industriously circulated by interested parties. At one time it will be reported that a large party has landed at San Juan del Sud, and at another time a bungo just arrived brings news of a positive landing at Blewfields of WALKER, at the head of 500 of the "Vandals of the North." The people are thus continually scared by apparitions of fillibusters on the one hand, and annoyed by the petty tyranny of their leaders on the other. They desire, above all things, a settled form of government, and would hail with delight the day that our Government would assume the control of their affairs.

As I informed you, MARTINEZ arrived in person at Castillo, and has taken up his position there with 300 men. On the afternoon of their arrival (the 13th) DR BARUEL, the bosom friend of M. BELLY, made a fiery and patriotic speech to the barefooted soldiers of Nicaragua. It was highly applauded. The treaty, as finally adopted, was amended in articles 15 and 16. These modifications are, 1st, That the United States shall not pass troops over the Transit without giving previous notice, and 2d, That in the matter of the protection of the Transit route, the American Government shall not introduce troops, unless at the request of Nicaragua. Important dispatches have been sent to Washington, by a special messenger who will leave by the *Granada*. It is supposed that these dispatches will contain a reply of the Nicaraguan Government to the letter of Mr. CASS, on the subject of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. I forgot to mention, that upon the receipt of news that the United States squadron was to be employed to bring this Government to terms, the courage of MARTINEZ oozed out at his finger-ends.

MONSIEUR BELLY.

Great excitement was produced in San Juan del Norte on receiving a copy of the Belly Canal contract—not on account of the proposed Canal, as that was long ago pronounced a chimera, but on account of the insulting language used by MARTINEZ and MORA in their declarations against the United States appended to the contract. Intelligent Nicaraguans impute the defeat of the Cass-Yrissari treaty to the influence of BELLY when it was on the eve of a ratification in March last. BELLY no doubt had much to do in instigating the hostile course pursued by Nicaragua towards the United States. He constantly assured them of the sympathy and assistance of France He told them that there would be a French fleet at Greytown, and that the pretensions of the "Vandals o the North were to be done away with." The public declarations of M. BELLY in Nicaragua, I do not hesitate to say, were entirely at variance with his sentiments published in New-York. He constantly expressed the greatest possible dislike for Americans. He may deny it, but his acts will stand against his words. He was, too, guilty of great incivility to our Minister, Gen. LAMAR. He tried, in addition to getting the Canal grant, to obtain one for building a Railroad from Granada to Estero Real; in fact, he endeavored to monopolize all the public enterprises of the country. He made no show of any money, and many considered him as acting solely with a view to embarrass American policy in Nicaragua. He was not received with any particular attention by the people.

MAXIMO JEREZ is foremost among the Nicaraguan Chiefs in his enlarged views and Democratic-American sympathies. He is about 40 years of age, and has occupied a prominent position in Central-American politics for the last two years. He commenced his career as Secretary of Legation to Don FRANCISCO CASTILLON to Paris in 1841. Returning, he attached himself to the Morazan Party, then somewhat depressed, General CABANAS, of Honduras, being at its head. JEREZ became a political pupil of CABANAS and entered with enthusiasm into the plan of re-establishing a Central-American Confederation. For 15 years he has adhered with unswerving constancy to this project. In 1853, FRUTO CHAMORRO was elected President, and among his first acts he banished JEREZ and all the other leaders of the Liberal party from the country. JEREZ now formed the plan of returning to Nicaragua, overthrowing the despotism of CHAMORRO, and establishing the nucleus for the Central-American Republic. Early in 1854 he returned, with thirty or forty associates, and, by his courage and perseverance, succeeded in turning the great portion of the people against CHAMORRO. He besieged him in Granada, but, not being able to dislodge him, determined to invite WALKER to the country. He stood by WALKER until the latter attempted to usurpthe Presidency, when he turned against him, and aided in expelling him from the country. He fought against WALKER at Rivas, where he was twice wounded. He is regarded as a brave man, a good Chief, and sympathizes strongly with the Americans. * * *

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Board met on Friday, at the usual hour and place; present, the Mayor, President HASWELL and Doctors THOMPSON and MILLER.

The Captain of the brig *Proteus*, from Sagua la Grande July 11, asked for permission to come to the upper Quarantine. It was decided to allow her to come up on the 3d of August.

An application was received from the Captain of the bark *Celia*, from St. Jago de Cuba 21st inst., to come to the upper Quarantine immediately, to discharge. The Health Officer had reported that the said vessel had had one death on board from yellow fever during her passage, and recommended that she should not be allowed to come up until the 7th of August. The Captain appeared before the Board, and stated that the man died from consumption; but on being questioned upon oath by the Board, they decided that the death was from yellow fever, and, therefore, concurred with the recommendation of the Health Officer.

Dr. THOMPSON stated that the baggage of the *Empire City* had been ventilated, and, with the passengers, had been allowed to come up to the City. The cargo had been lightered, with the exception of ten bales of cotton, which were detained at Quarantine. The Health Officer recommended that she be allowed to proceed to the City.

The Captain of the brig *Robert A. Fisher* appeared before the Board in relation to his vessel, which arrived from Ponce on the 26th, asking permission to come up and discharge. She was allowhd to come to Upper Quarantine on 4th of August.

The Health Officer reported from other vessels which had arrived from infected ports. They were ordered to await the action of the Board, and to remain at Lower Quarantine.

The Board then adjourned.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago *Press and Tribune* proposes to try the experiment of doing away with Sunday work in its establishment by printing a paper on Saturday night for distribution on Sunday morning, and omitting publication on Monday. If the experiment fails to work well, the paper will return to the old system of publishing on Monday.

FROM UTAH.

A Personal Interview with Brigham Young.

Interesting Sketches of Mormon Life and Customs.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

SCENES AT A MORMON MEETING—SPEECH OF A REPENTANT APOSTATE.

The services on Sabbath morning last, at the Bowery, in Provo City, furnished a striking picture of Mormon customs. The exercises of the day were opened by the Postmaster, who read from the preacher's stand a list of letters remaining uncalled for, and which were handed out to the parties present entitled to them. The addresses of some of these were peculiar. One was addressed to somebody, at "Pawrowan, Iron County, America." How it found its way out in this wilderness it is difficult to say. This postal proceeding was followed by a notice requesting all the old Police of Great Salt Lake City to repair there at once, as their services were needed The choir sang a hymn, a very appropriate prayer was offered, and then, after another hymn, Brother WHITLOCK, who was an apostate from Mormonism many years ago, but had recently returned, was called to the stand by President BRIGHAM YOUNG. He declared his modesty in coming before so large an audience, but said he hoped that they would, in the language of the Scotch poet BURNS, have the gift to see him as he was. It was evident that he had not recently consulted the poet whom he attempted to quote. The speaker said it was very mysterious to him that persons who had walked from ten to twenty years in Mormonism, had just discovered lately that it was a HOAX and humbug, a discovery which quite a number have already made, with the aid of an army at hand to protect them. The fact was—so the speaker declared—that these apostates had had difficulties with their Bishops, and from the Bishops had traced the trouble up to President YOUNG, and from the President back to JOSEPH SMITH, and thus have been led to declare that JOSEPH was no prophet, and that the Book of Mormon is the chimera of his own brain. The speaker proceeded with an argument, to prove that JOSEPH SMITH *was* a prophet, with the purpose of strengthening the doubting who were in danger of apostacy. When JOSEPH was first informed by the angel of his destiny, he marveled at it. Considering his condition as a poor and friendless boy, without education, he marveled at the angel's declaration, that his name was to "be had for good or evil among all the nations of the earth." But this prophecy had already, within thirty years, been miraculously fulfilled—for the Mormon Gospel had been preached in every land, and its first exponent had been praised and traduced in all. JOSEPH, also, early in his history, had a revelation which he declared required of the Saints to purchase the whole region of country around about Jackson County, Mo., telling them that if they obtained it by purchase they should be blessed, but that if they got it by blood their enemies would be upon them, and they would be hunted from place to place. Well, difficulty occurred, the Saints felt that they had the right to shed blood in self-defence, and they were driven from place to place, precisely as foretold, until they arrived at last in these mountains. Brother WHITLOCK declared that no prophecy of the Bible relative to the destruction of Jerusalem, was ever fulfilled more thoroughly than this. To Gentile ears it certainly was a very natural result that just such consequences should follow the attempt to acquire property by blood—gold and silver, and *not blood*, being the generally-accepted medium of trade in the United States. The speaker proceeded further to enforce the truth of JOSEPH'S divine mission, by stating that JOSEPH declared that the first person who visited him was John the Baptist, who subsequently came to him in physical body and person, and ordained him to the lesser priesthood, just as 1800 years ago he ordained Christ.

Mr. WHITLOCK protested that there was nothing unreasonable in the supposition that John the Baptist, though beheaded, really did appear in his natural body to ordain JOSEPH. The scriptures told us, he said, that at the Resurrection "many of the Saints arose," and if so, why not John? He failed, however, to explain where John kept himself during the long and tedious interval. He proceeded, however, to put "a new thought" into the heads of his hearers to wit: that with all the power vested in the Savior he was never fully qualified for his mission until after he took upon himself the priesthood, which was conferred upon him at the time of his transfiguration upon the mountain, when Moses and Elias appeared to him. God took the priesthood from the children of Israel for their sins, and as Moses was the last who held it, it was necessary that in the fullness of time *he* should return upon earth to restore it, as he did upon Transfiguration Mount. The Scriptures told us that Moses went up into the mountain and died, and was buried, and that the place of his sepulchre is not known to this day. The inference is that the Lord buried him, perhaps in a cloud or in a pillow of fire, and held him there until the time arrived in which he was to restore the priesthood. Jesus, when asked by Peter what should become of John, replied: "If I will that he tarry until I come, what is that to thee?"—from which saying Brother WHITLOCK deduced the inference that John did not die, but was kept alive upon earth, hidden away, somewhere, by Jehovah, until he came with Elias and Moses to ordain JOSEPH SMITH. Thus, he argued, it would be seen that the priesthood of to-day (Mormon) is removed only two or three degrees from that of the Savior himself—JOSEPH being the second and BRIGHAM the third.

The speaker next took up the Book of Mormon, which he declared to be simply a history and a true one of the forefathers of the aborigines of America. The revelator, speaking through JOSEPH'S lips in that book, declared that many should receive this testimony and many should be put to death for it. How could JOSEPH suppose, when those words passed his lips, that he was uttering his own death-warrant? Mr. W. proceeded with a good deal of excitement to expatiate upon the "bloody deeds" of Nauvoo and Carthage, claiming them as another fulfillment of prophecy. Another prophecy, the fulfillmnet of which he believed to be near at hand, was one in which JOSEPH declared that the time should come when this nation should dwindle, when the South should rise up against the North and the North against the South. It did not seem possible then that such a thing could be, but how evident is it now, continued the speaker, that the knife and the shears are already sharpened and in the hands of men who are ready to cut the web which holds this Union together. If such expressions by JOSEPH SMITH proves him a Prophet, how his lustre pales before JOHN C. CALHOUN, and what a nest of Prophets we have had from time to time in Congress! I have given quite enough of Mr. WHITLOCK'S somewhat disjointed and incoherent declamation, which, however, had more of thought in it than any other which I have heard from Mormon lips, for it is a remarkable fact that none of them present us with any clear, straightforward, connected arguments upon a single point. All their productions are full of holes as is a broken net. In conclusion Mr. WHITLOCK begged the doubting and wavering to reflect on what he had said to them and to try to get the spirit of God and those principles which would beget "obedience to counsel" (servility to the Mormon priesthood) and faith.

BRIGHAM YOUNG next rose to address the assemblage. I have forwarded to the TIMES a full report of his speech on this occasion. [This discourse was published in the TIMES of yesterday.]

SPEECHES OF RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

A returned Missionary, who had just arrived in the Valley, was next called to the stand. He declared he was very glad to get back, and I confess I thought he spoke the truth. He declared that when he went down to the States, last year, he found "all h—l le loose."

BRIGHAM—(Interruptingly)—"No! Hell out for noon?" [Laughter, in which the Prophet and Elders joined.]

The Missionary proceeded, telling in faltering, stumbling phrases, how much he enjoyed preaching the Gospel in England—notwithstanding he was constantly troubled with a very peculiar sensation, which he described by saying that his voice seemed always to strike a stone wall, "rebound back," (it never rebounded forward,) and struck him in the face. I was unable to find any other new idea in this speaker's rambling remarks,—if I except his declaration that *he* knew Mormonism to be true, that JOSEPH SMITH was a Prophet and that President BRIGHAM YOUNG was his lawful successor.

After a song to the tune of "Lilly Dale," admirably sung by brother DUNBAR, JOHN L. SMITH, another returned Missionary, was called up. He told us that he was terribly afflicted with rheumatism when he left upon his mission—that he had to be carried out to the wagon in which he took his departure, and that BRIGHAM laid hands on him and blessed him, assuring him that he should amend from that hour. And so he did. The first day out his wagon upset, and all its contents fell upon him, which, marvelous to relate, had the effect of enabling him to rise up and walk at once. He proceeded to tell of his wonderful adventures in France and Germany; how he received spiritual warning of dangers encompassing his path; how he became invisible to policemen who were in search of him; and how clubs and brickbats fell in showers about his head and never touched him. I could not help thinking that brother SMITH would make an invaluable patrolman for the Five Points, or the river-district of the Fourth Ward. He had been ordered to learn German that he might translate the book of Mormon into that language. This he did, and, strange to relate, the first time he ever arose to address the Saints in German many words came to him *which he had never heard before*, but which he afterwards learned were good German! And thus Mr. SMITH went on to the close with his marvelous experiences—impressing us especially with the fact that, for some reason or other, the Police were always after him, and could never see him, even though he was screened only by a chair or by the dress of some sister, behind which he had dodged. The services of the morning were closed with singing and a benediction by GEORGE A. SMITH, the "Historian" of Mormondom.

PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH BRIGHAM—HIS OPINIONS.

I called upon BRIGHAM, at his office, a day or two ago, where I was received politely and introduced to quite a number of the brethren. BRIGHAM promptly engaged me in conversation, adroitly endeavoring to commit me to the opinion that he and his people had been grossly traduced and vilified. He became excited as he repudiated the charge that Capt. GUNNISON was murdered by the Mormons, or that the books and records of the U. S. Court were destroyed; upon which representation alone he professed to understend that the army had been sent out here. He admitted, however, that the libraries of Judge STILES and THOS. S. WILLIAMS were destroyed by violence at the same time when, as there is abundance of Gentile evidence, the records were missing. He declared he was sorry when he heard that the boys had done that; but the hypocrisy of the declaration is palpable to every man who spends an hour here; it is perfectly evident that "the boys" would cut their own throats sooner than perpetrate such an act without the cognizance and assured approval of their leaders. Besides, it was not to "the boys," but to the Church, that WILLIAMS and STILES had become obnoxious, both of them having apostatized. Certain it is that BRIGHAM and his followers have never rebuked "the boys" in the least for this or any other of the outrages which they have committed, from time to time, against the persons or property of Gentiles or offending "Saints," which have been heretofore detailed in your Utah correspondence.

I suggested to BRIGHAM that the evidences in relation to the breaking up of the United States Courts, by violence, had seemed to be very strong. He denied them all, and called several witnesses about him to declare that all the foundation for the story was a motion made by Gen. FERGUSON to strike WILLIAMS' and Gen. BÂRR'S names from the roll of attorneys, because they had insulted the Court. You will remember, in answer to this, that the Judge himself did not know that these gentlemen had insulted him, and that he testified to the violence exerted to dissolve his Court. In confirmation of this testimony, let me state, that on my way hither, I was driven from Weston, Mo., to St. Joseph's, by an apparently honest man, whose name escapes me at this time, who voluntarily told me that he was present in the Court-room here at the time spoken of. At my request he related the particulars of that scene, and I found it tallied in every essential particular with the story as told in your correspondence about a year ago, and as it has been related by all Gentile witnesses. It is not for me to decide which is the true version,—but the reader may judge for himself. The Governor, like all the people we meet here, was profuse in his professions of love for the Constitution. I suggested, of course, that there could be no trouble (which he evidently still anticipated) if he recognized fully the obligations of that instrument, and reminded him that we of the east had been led to believe that he and his people had refused to have over them officers whom the President had selected under his constitutional right and power. He rejoined with a tirade against Federal officers, against most of whom his chief objection seemed to be that they had written letters to the east "full of lies" about this people. Their petitions for their removal had been utterly disregarded, he continued. In reply to his question whether the people of Utah ought not to be relieved of unworthy officials, I replied, of course, in the affirmative, reminding him, however, that if the President did not think them unworthy, the Constitution made him the sole judge and arbiter,—and that if he failed to redress such grievances, it was the part of good citizens who love the Constitution to leave the Executive to his responsibility to the people in the only method pointed out by that instrument. BRIGHAM rejoined, excitedly, that if the President would not redress their grievances, they would redress them for themselves,—an expression which contains the very essence of all the sedition and treason to repress which the army was sent out here, as every candid reader must see.

BRIGHAM scoffed at the idea that the system of polygamy was any part of the causes which had induced the ill-will towards his people,—declaring that it was the grossest humbug. Upon my dissenting from this view, and expressing the honest abhorrence with which polygamy is viewed in the States, he exploded with the following declaration, to wit: "Laying aside altogether the ecclesiastical view of polygamy, the only difference between your system at the East and ours is, that you keep your w****s and treat them like brutes, and we keep ours and treat them like human beings." I assured him that we of the East, with all the lack of charity charged upon us, had never applied so harsh a term to Mormon womon as that which their Prophet had himself just used. He then turned the conversation, bringing up some of the charges made against the Mormons, declaring that they were all d—d lies, and that the President knew it, for that the evidence to rebut them was all placed in the President's hands at Washington months ago. It would appear, then, that Mr. BUCHANAN did not consider the evidence satisfactory,—that's all.

Subsequently BRIGHAM came to the charge again upon the subject of polygamy, and asserted that the City of New-York maintained thirty thousand legally-licensed prostitutes. I rejoined that not *one* such could be found there,—and as BRIGHAM persisted in his statement, challenged him to cite a single clause of law, State or Municipal, which could be construed into authority for licensing any such characters. As he failed to produce his evidence, I cited the laws against prostitution, called his attention to the operation of the new brooms with which our reform mayors generally sweep the sidewalks of Broadway during the first week of their inauguration, and cited the law which declares the forfeiture of rent of a house which has been let for purposes of prostitution. These rather staggered BRIGHAM, for he has great pride in having his every word received as law, and in having it supposed that he cannot err. As I have said before, however, he is neither wise nor profound, although cunning and shrewd. Having quite failed to show that the good people of New-York have adopted the French system and made prostitution legal, he soon politely bade us good-night, and retired to his family village over the way.

CONTINUANCE OF PEACE IMPROBABLE.

The whole tone of BRIGHAM YOUNG and other leaders indicates that they do not anticipate a continuance of the present peace. They constantly intimate that they will not obey the law, although they cover the expression in milder terms. Said one of the people to me, an honest, simple man, who knows only what his leaders tell him, any man who attempts to serve a writ upon any of this people will be shot. This is only a little clearer and bolder exposition of the sentiments which the leaders imply and intimate by inuendo,—asseverating all the time their devotion to the Union and the Constitution. BRIGHAM insists upon it, however, that he intends to live in these mountains, but, although he declares that he has finally rejected Colonel KINNEY'S proposition, I am still induced to belive that he is examining the proposition with care, as stated in my last. He and his followers have long foreseen the necessity of giving a political phase to their system. They know that a Patriarchal system of government, such as theirs, cannot thrive successfully in the midst of a Federated Republic, and if they can see their way to get in a country where they can carry their people without disruption and set up a perfect Theocracy of their own, they will do it. They persist in declaring, however, that if the United States Government get into difficulty with them, they will flee to the mountains and pursue there a system of warfare that shall destroy their enemies and not hurt themselves. They laugh at the idea of their restricting themselves to civilized warfare, and say that their only object will be to "whip, regardless of the means." They declare that they don't want war, and boast that if they had wanted it, or that if the Commissioners had not come to make terms of peace, they would have cut off Captain MARCY and his animals with all possible ease, and have prevented the Army from entering the Valley at all. These are the open expressions of the people upon whom Mr. BUCHANAN forced his ill-timed Proclamation of Pardon. They are now engaged, many of them, in the Peace Commissioners—Governor POWELL and Major BEN MCCULLOCH—with having made conditions of peace with them which are now being violated. They say that the Commissioners agreed that Gen. JOHNSTON should not move from Bear River until he heard from them—that he would not camp at any time within ninety miles of a Mormon settlement, and that the reinforcements now on their way from Leavenworth shall be turned back. In opposition to this I am assured by Governor POWELL, as well as by gentlemen who were present at the conference between him and the Church leaders, that the Commissioners expressly repudiated all power to make any conditions of peace, or to do anything more than ask the people if they were ready to accept the President's offered pardon, receive the civil officers and obey the law—declaring meaotime that the army would come in, and follow the instructions of the President fully, at all times and in such numbers as the President shall choose. How shall we reconcile such errors of Mormon interpretation with the supposition that they have any *desire* even to tell the truth?

THE DANITES.

I have met here the notorious BILL HICKMAN, PORTER ROCKWELL, and other alleged leaders of the Danites, but want of time compels me to defer some notice of them until another occasion. No Mormon, however, admits that the order of Danites exists at all. BRIGHAM, Gen. FERGUSON and others are positive in this statement. On the other hand, JOHN HYDE, in his *exposé* of Mormonism—which has been proved accurate in so many particulars—gives the very date uopn which theorder was founded, and every apostatizing whom I ever met, expresses his firm conviction in its existence. It is notorious, too, that men have time and again disappeared without their friends ever being able to get any clue to their fate. Others are known to have been murdered in cold blood by secret assassins. The parties in both classes of cases having offended the Church by Apostacy, or in some other way incurred the displeasure of the Priesthood.

HEBER C. KIMBALL DESCRIBED.

Among the brethren whom I met at Provo was HEBER C. KIMBALL, member of the first Presidency, and next in power to BRIGHAM. He exhorted to defend "this people" against the slanders of "the world." "Do it," he said, "and you shall be blest. *I'll* bless you in the name of Israel's God, and I have the right to say it. Col. KANE shall be blest above all other men in the United States, for his agency in bringing peace." KIMBALL is about 57 years of age, tall, full formed, with short hair and whiskers, and a small, black, restless eye, indicating a good deal of stealthy cunning. He boasts of having the largest number of wives of any man in the Territory, and of being the father of over fifty children. He does not bear the kindest reputation as a husband or father, and I should think him too coarse and vulgar to be able to govern even the smallest family by love. His conversation is a queer admixture of blasphemy, mock piety and vulgar variety. There is no mistaking the fact that he considers himself a great gun, and nothing pleases him better than to get a crowd about him who will listen to his coarse witticisms, and join in his jolly laugh. On leaving my quarters the other morning he halted in the court-yard, and soon attracted an audience by his vehement denunciation of the Federal Administration. He declared that DOUGLAS had taken ground against the Mormons in the expectation o getting into the Presidential chair by it. "But I prophesy," he continued, "that he will never get into that chair. I say it in the name of Israel's God. And there's old BUCK—d—n him—*he* put his foot in it; but he'll never do it again. I prophesy that there will be peace during the remainder of his Administration but after him will come such a time as we have never yet seen, and I know it and intend to prepare for it, laying up stores in the mountains to be ready for tha evil time. But the President who puts his heel upon this people will go to hell. Old BUCK will go to hell just like old TOM BENTON, who has gone to hell, d—n him, for his persecutions of us. He's gone to hell to follow old ZACK TAYLOR. The Lord sent him along quick as he could, lest he should be too late to find ZACK after he got there." After some less demonstrative expressions, this spiritual leader of the people continued: "I love my friends and I don't like my enemies; but I follow the Scripture rule and pray for them."

This was said in the presence of Dr. FORNEY, the new Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who complimented HEBER upon his Christian spirit, telling him he was happy to hear that he prayed for his enemies. Imagine the horror of the good Doctor (Big Medicine the Indians call him) when HEBER added—"Yes, *I pray that they may all go to hell!* The Bible says if a man smites you on one cheek turn to him the other also. Well, I'll turn the other cheek, but if a man smites that let him look out for a h—l of a lick himself." Bidding us good morning he passed the gate, and, turning about before climbing into his wagon, raised his hands after the manner of a priest conferring his benediction, exclaiming, "Peace be to the good, and hell and damnation to the wicked;" and then, with a coarse chuckling laugh, mounted his vehicle and drove off. What think you of this pattern of the member of the Priesthood, only the "fourth removed from Jesus Christ!" This man protesses great humility, but is full of vanity, and overflowing with pride and self-righteousness.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE MORMONS.

A word in regard to the general character of the people. I have usually found them kind, though they cannot be called hospitable when their houses stand without occupants, and the Gentiles are compelled to sleep out of doors. They are, withal, very suspicious of us. I cannot write without being watched, and all sorts of devices have been essayed to get a peep at the paragraphs I am indicting for your readers. I do not believe the mass of the people to be vicious, although they have among them some bad men who find this a convenient field in which to gratify their vicious propensities. The masses appear to me to be ordinarily honest and truthful—until their religious duties or prejudices are appealed to. But when the interests of their Church, or the Priesthood, become involved, so blinding is the fanaticism which controls them, that I do not believe they will hesitate at anything which seems necessary to accomplish the desired purpose. Nor do I believe the masses are hypocrites. Many of them, at least I cannot doubt, are honest and sincere in their fanaticism. I know these suggestions seem inconsistent with each other, and I cannot account for the anomaly, any more than we are able to account for the strange blindness which, in olden time, drowned the Salem witches. Let BRIGHAM intimate its necessity or propriety, and these people would consider nothing a crime, and would willingly walk to shame and death, never dreaming the while but that they were sacrificing themselves in the service of their God, doing their Creator's bidding through the voice of his prophet.

THE INDIANS.

The Indians in the neighborhood of the settlements and on the Southern route to California have been very troublesome of late, stealing horses and cattle and firing upon the people in the cañons. The Mormon leaders profess to believe that the agents of the Government have incited them to these outrages. This idea was distinctly intimated to Governor CUMMING the other day in my presence, and that gentleman let it pass without rebuke or contradiction, assenting to it by his silence, instead of resenting it as became the highest agent of the Federal Administration in the Territory. The Governor does not fail, however, to stick his nose into every department of business in the Territory, even to that of dictating to the municipal police what they shall do in the execution of their duties. After the manner of Brother HEBER C., "I prophesy" that he will have a good time with "this people" before he gets through.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL.

The California mail of the 1st June arrived here several days ago, for the last time under the old contract, over the route between this city and San Pedro. To-morrow it leaves on the first trip to California, *vid* the northern route to Placerville. The particulars of this contract were given in the TIMES months ago. The agent here says he will make the time in twelve days from the start. The mail train arrived at Los Vegas, on its last trip, on or about the 15th inst., the mail party comprising seven men. They halted for supper at a place known as Cottonwood Spring. Here an Indian and squaw came to their camp. They sent the Indian off for wood, and when he returned gave him something to eat. He ate but little, and then lay down by the fire. The squaw started off towards the bluff, a mile or so distant. The Indian seemed a little ill, when the mail party hitched up again, and moved off. A mile or two on their journey they met a lone Indian, whom they sent back to the aid of the sick man. The party drove on until 11 o'clock at night, when they camped at Vegas Springs. At about 2 o'clock the next morning the Indian sent to the sick man's relief and the squaw arrived at the Indian encampment near the Springs, reporting to the old Chief that the mail party had poisoned and killed one of his men. Before daylight the band mustered their forces, and told some Mormon missionaries there that they intended to attack and kill the mail-men. The missionaries told them they must not do this, but to wait until daylight when they would go with them and see about the matter. They refused to wait, but started on, the missionaries following, and finally succeeded in turning them back.

At sunrise eleven Indians came to the mail camp, appeared friendly, got their breakfast there, and went off. The mail-men suspected no trouble hitched up their teams, and drove carelessly down to the missionary station, where they found about 175 Indians, all armed. They drove up to the chief, who refused to shake hands, telling them he intended to revenge with blood their poisoning of one of his men. Their protestations of innocence were unavailing. The chief would listen to nothing, but his braves surrounded the party, while the chief held in his hand a ready cocked gun—one of two which they had taken from the missionaries the night before. At last the mail-men succeeded in getting their teams unhitched and driven into the corral, while they should try to make a treaty. The Indians demanded five mules and forty blankets as the price of peace. The mail-men had now got their arms, and were in a good position for defence in one corner of the corral,—the missionaries having swollen their number to eleven persons. They refused the proffered terms, and declared their purpose to fight rather than yield to them. At last the Indians agreed to take a horse and a blanket for their dead man, if, upon examination by a missionary and one of the Indians, the man in question should be really found to be dead. It turned out, upon inquiry, that the Indian alleged to be poisoned had been in ill-health for a long while. The Indians upon the northern route are fewer and less troublesome than in the south. It is supposed that parties of mounted troops will be sent out soon, to hint to

LONDON.

The Queen to go to Cherbourg - Will Louis Napoleon Make her Prisoner?—Church Rates—The Political Prayers of the Service—Young England—Public Sentiment About America—Society in London—The Cremorne Fete.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 16, 1858.

The topic of the hour, as you will perceive by the papers, is the proposed visit of the Queen of Great Britain to the French Emperor, at Cherbourg, which is now announced in the *Moniteur* as a definitely settled thing. The alarmists in England are not by any means silenced by this apparent refutation of all their anxious assertions. On the contrary, they discern in the arrangement only a darker shade of Napoleonic *diablerie*, and aver that the invitation is only designed more effectually to throw England off her guard. One would suppose that we were living in the mediæval days of chivalric treachery, and much as the recent conduct of the French sovereign has done to shake the growing confidence of men in his character as a ruler, it is certainly pushing matters a little too far to fancy him capable of acts from which a Louis XI. might have shrunk. The old story of the jester of CHARLES V. is actually revived, with a modern application, and one hears people gravely suggesting that if VICTORIA is fool enough to go to Cherbourg NAPOLEON will not be so great a fool as to let her come away again! Also, the expected arrival of a Russian fleet is commented upon more earnestly in private than in public, and I dare say some of Her Majesty's lieges would not be surprised to hear that she had been carred off in a frigate to St. Petersburg *en route* for Siberia. In fact the notion of a French invasion is quite as firmly lodged in the British heart as the idea of "British outrages" is in the place where the brains should be of our own average "rowdy politicians." And you will find that in the one case, as in the other, these unamicable hallucinations are a great godsend or *devil*-send to the wire-pullers of party, and the lovers of national jobs. On this side of the water the delusion of the public, (if it be a delusion, which I would by no means be understood absolutely to affirm,) is feeding fat the Army and Navy contractors, who are clamoring more loudly than any one for an increase of the disposable force of Great Britain at all directions. Parliament, however, has thus far maintained a very becoming attitude, and is concentrating whatever attention Father Thames will allow the members to bestow on any subject upon the affairs of India, in which the necessity of the finest and most delicate handling becomes every day more apparent, and upon measures which may be regarded as the advanced guard of the grave constitutional questions which are fast looming up in the Future. Of the Indian matter there is nothing which a foreigner finds it necessary to say just now. Until the position of the British army in Oude shall have become more defined than it now is, it will hardly be worth while to discuss the possible effects of the new Indian Government upon the Administration of India. By the last advices it is made to appear, at least, that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had been cut off from his main army, and although it is difficult to anticipate any prolonged interruption in the career of a General so resolute and so rich in resources as the gallant old Chief, whose "tartan jacket with fustian sleeves" amazes and appals the splendid Indian rajahs—still, I am bound, as a faithful chronicler, to say, that no slight uneasiness is felt by the best-informed in England in regard to the present aspect of affairs. The national war in Oude is one thing, and the suppressed mutiny of the Sepoys another. The climate is beginning to tell also upon the vigorous frame of the veteran Commander; and a brother of one of Sir COLIN'S staff told us last week that the General was losing weight visibly with every week—a symptom which, at his age, is far from satisfactory.

Of domestic concerns the most significant perhaps are those which relate to the Church. The rejection of the "Church-rates abolition," by the Peers, has bred a good deal of ill-feeling, which has not been only discharged by the concurrence of the House of Lords in the removal from the Book of Common Prayer of the "State Services," so-called in commemoration of the "providential" interferences by which the English monarchy in times past hath been disciplined and delivered. The Peers were clearly in the right, it seems to me, in preserving the system of compulsory church-edifice maintenance, which is an internal part of the whole church establishment. If rates are not to be levied for repairing and maintaining the Church's buildings, why should rates be levied for repairing and maintaining the Church's clergymen? And that this action of the heads should be so unpopular as it is, indicates a drift in public sentiment which few even of liberal Englishmen like openly to avow, but which it is impossible to overlook. The same is the significance of the State Service abolition. Fifteen years ago the accomplished ARTHUR STANLEY, now Canon of Christ Church, and well know in America by his *Life of Dr. Arnold*, mooted the very question of the "State Services" in the columns of the *Times*. The chirography of Mr. STANLEY is no better than that of most distinguished men, and his letter on the subject appeared under the mysterious, yet unattractive, heading of "Three State *Surplices*," which, of course, was read by very few of the intelligent public. But it was only noticed to be condemned. Now it has been formally organized in to an act of Parliament, and England will no longer give thanks for the happy restoration of one incapable STUART, or tear her hair in solemn lamentation over the decapitation of another. There was more truth than is commonly conceded to it in Prince ALBERT'S famous declaration at the Trinity House, three or four years ago, that "constitutional Government is on its trial in England." The practical effects of the Reform bill, and of the Corn Laws Repeal are beginning to be felt in a preliminary agitation of certain fundamental principles in the union of Church with State, and in the political relations of the different orders in the English Commonwealth. You will notice that Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S assertion of the supremacy of the House of Commons on the discussion of the "Jews' Oaths bill," as returned from the House of Lords, was hailed with "cheers," after it had been repealed, in answer to a challenge from Lord JOHN MANNERS. Lord J. MANNERS, as you know, represents what was the "Young England" of fifteen years ago, and is the author of the world-renowned distich

"Let arts and learning, trade and commerce die,
But God preserve an old nobility!"

He has become, perforce, a member of a Tory Radical Ministry, but he is hardly prepared (as but few of his colleagues are) to accept in their full force the moving tendencies of the actual time. Practically, the "Jews' bill," whether passed as it went from the Commons originally or as it returned from the amending hands of that Balaklava hero, Lord LUCAN, (whose claims as a legislator I suppose to be in an inverse ratio of his qualifications as a General,) will have a very slight effect on the country. It is even doubted whether the City of London will return Baron ROTHSCHILD when once it is made certain that he will be allowed to occupy his seat! The real point carried is a new breach in the old system. As these successive breaches are made, it becomes daily a question of greater importance, into what hands the sceptre of VICTORIA is likely one day to pass. No close observer of English politics can doubt, I think, that the preservation of the monarchy up to this time has been mainly due to the fact that it was personified in a Queen—and in a Queen whose character all England respects and honors. As little can he doubt that a very slight pressure of royalty, *à la* GEORGE IV., would bring the whole building down in a peremptory ruin; and it is therefore worth noting that the stories which have always been floating about to the discredit of the Prince of WALES are continually multiplying and taking shape. The Prince has enjoyed every possible advantage in the guardianship of his tutor, Mr. GIBBS—a gentleman of the highest character and the most liberal good sense, selected for his charge by Sir JAMES STEPHEN, the historical essayist, at the request of Prince ALBERT. But he seems to have proclivities of the most dangerous sort, and, although one may fairly regard the rumors of his appearance at Holborn Casinos and other "Cremornish" localities as mere *canards*, it is undeniable that he already gives great uneasiness to the best friends of the monarchy. Perhaps it would be well for England to reverse the Salic law, and exclude all male heirs from the British throne. There is a sanctity in womanhood which even "Rutland Conventions" cannot argue away, and if the sovereign idea of the State is to be incarnated out of the reach of the individual ambition of citizens, it will be safer, for certain years to come, in the person of a woman than in that of a man.

As regards ourselves, public feeling in England has been much enlightened and improved of late years—and the rebukes which the better portion of our Press, and in particular the NEW-YORK TIMES, has been administering to the agitators of British outrages, have been very useful in making Englishmen understand that we are as capable of comprehending our duties as of asserting our rights. We have assumed the whole burden of the Slave-trade—and we have now to establish our claim to a place among the Great Powers, by honorably discharging this great responsibility. No American who loves his country can afford to be indifferent on this matter, and the Government must be kept, led or *driven*, if necessary, into the performance of its obligations to humanity, decency and the national honor. Lord PALMERSTON'S "coercive system" has been as sternly rebuked by England as the notion of abandoning her efforts against Slavery advocated by the London *Times*—and it only remains for us to take the initiative conceded to us, and to coöperate honestly and heartily with our British cousins in this righteous crusade. We have Cuba in our own hands, if we choose to be loyal and sincere.

In the social world I have only to record the gradual decay of the "season," dying this year somewhat prematurely in the fatal embrace of the Thames. This problem of the river is really pressing for a solution in a very precipitate manner. At Greenwich it has emptied the white-bait houses. A friend of mine dining there at the Trafalgar, the other day, had the whole of the "long room" to himself, which I suppose to be a thing quite as unprecedented as would be an undisputed possession of any and all of DELMONICO'S Broadway windows at 1 P. M. Richmond profits by the ruin of Greenwich. Fashion crowds the Castle Inn, and fortune the Star and Garter.

The Crystal Palace, however, divides the spoil of the river. On Friday last, Mr. PEABODY gave a dinner, after the Royal Italian Opera Concert at the Palace, including in his invitations a card for the Concert also. Nothing could have been more hospitable, and I was very sorry to be prevented from meeting the forty or fifty pleasant people thus assembled, by the necessity of braving the elements and the Press with a party of English friends at Cremorne. *Punch*, you will perceive, jubilates this week, not very humorously, over this "Aristocratic *Fête*," and the journals in general rejoice. Certainly the skies were unpropitious, for the weather of Friday was quite exceptional, and the sun came out again on Sunday with full July power. I cannot say that I heartily enjoyed the *fête*, for I had a violent cold when I reached my friend's house, at 7½ P. M., and a worse one when I was set down at my hotel at 3 A. M. But it was worth while to see so much courage and constancy displayed, even in a questionable cause, as the ladies of Belgravia manifested on this occasion. The gardens were a curious exhibition of dimmed and draggled magnificence, myriads of colored lamps shedding a variegated glory over damp platforms, drooping banners, splashy paths and dripping bowers, amid, beneath, about and along which, scores of damsels and of dames, more or less gorgeously arrayed, picked their uncertain way, under the escort of white-gloved cavaliers, bearing umbrellas in the stead of bouquets, and tenderly directing the feet of their fair charges to the dryest places and the highest stepping-stones. The dancing-room reminded me more of a railway station, just before the starting of a crowded excursion-train, than of any other festive scene I have ever witnessed, and the struggle for refreshments, even in the room of the "Ladies Patronesses," was something memorable. But the event of the night was the departure. We spent at least two hours in the attempt to secure our carriages, and in the confusion utterly lost one of our party, an Indian celebrity, who escaped from Lucknow to perish apparently at Cremorne, for he has never been heard of since. Nevertheless, Lord INGESTRE rejoices, as well as the journals, for he is giving away about £1,000 of the profits to various "charitable institutions," and I have no doubt is quite persuaded of the truth and wisdom of a remark which he made when he came up to our party in the course of the evening, that "if it had been pleasant, it would have been very delightful."

CHINA.

The Plenipotentiaries—Arrival of Troops—Programme of Operations—Prospects of a Popular Outbreak in Canton — The American Squadron.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
HONG KONG, China, Friday, May 14, 1858.

At the present time we look with interest to each fresh arrival from the north, expecting news thereby from the field of diplomatic action in the Gulf of Pechele. To that portion of the hidden kingdom is the eyes of every foreign resident in the South turned, and every ear is listening intently to catch the cadences of voices from the North, where the great problem of Chinese destiny is being worked out. Canton is now a point of comparatively little interest; it is entirely in the background, scarcely heard from. In the place of the oft-repeated inquiry "What news from Canton?" we now hear "Any news from the North?" An answer to the latter inquiry was furnished by a late arrival from the Gulf of Pechele, her Majesty's steamship *Sampson*. At the date of the *Sampson's* leaving there was congregated off the mouth of the Pei-ho, and about 140 miles from Pekin, an aggregate force of 19 vessels-of-war. This includes the American and Russian vessels. Accessions have been made to this force since the *Sampson* left, for there have been several vessels dispatched for the North from this place, within the past few days. We learn by her that the communications of Plenipotentiaries had not met with, to them, a satisfactory reception; that in the place of sending, as requested, an envoy of equal rank, two lesser Mandarins were deputed to confer with them. These, the Earl of ELGIN, who, of course, leads the van, refused to see, and sent word to the Court that unless his demands were complied with by the 1st of May he should proceed to capture the two forts on either bank, and at the mouth of the Pei-ho, and then proceed to Pekin. Within the last five days there have arrived at this place 3,000 Sepoy and 900 French troops. It was the *Sampson's* mission here to bring orders for this and additional forces to proceed forthwith to the Pei-ho. It is supposed that ere this the Earl of ELGIN has let slip his dogs of war, that the Frenchman has sounded his war-conch, the Russian has growled and shown his teeth, and the American—why he is going to some out-of-the-way place, (probably Japan,) and await the result of the Allied operations. This last item is from a high official source, and can be relied upon. The day before yesterday the United States steamer *Powhatan* arrived here, and yesterday Commodore TATTNALL transferred his flag from this ship to her. To-morrow we leave for home *vid* Batavia, Mauritius, Cape Town, St. Helena, and St. Thomas.

From Canton there is nothing of special interest to communicate. On the occasion of the visit of this ship to Whampoa a few days since, I, on three successive occasions, visited Canton, and was able to verify from my own observation all that has been said of the ruin and desolation there. Of this I will speak in a separate letter. In conversation with the officers attached to the city garrison, and with one of the commandants of the city, I learn the following facts: Fears are entertained of a general rising of the populace of the city, who do not now show that same submissive spirit that they have generally shown since the capture of their city. Credence is given to the report of the raising of an army in the adjacent provinces, by the Chinese, for the recapture of the city, but no fears are entertained by the Allies of their inability to hold the place against any odds. Full reliance is placed in the strength of their entrenchments. We left the United States sloop-of-war *Germantown* at Whampoa, at which place she will for the present remain. Commodore TATTNALL will proceed, as soon as possible, to the North. DANI.

NEW BOOKS.

One of the first elements of success in authorship is the command of language, for, without a copious flow of words, the most fertile invention would be of no avail; and SCOTT, who, perhaps, possessed this qualification in a greater degree than any other man that ever blotted paper, has sagaciously remarked that the greatest authors have always been the most productive. It is not with literature, as it is with minerals, that the most valuable are the most compact; a largeness and copiousness of expression is in itself a great merit. But it does not, by any means, follow that copiousness is always an evidence of excellence. If this were the case, the relative value of a new book might easily be ascertained by its dimensions. Measured in this manner, we should at once pronounce the *Life and Adventures of Major Roger Sherman Potter*—a semi-political satire, just published by STANFORD & DELISSER—one of the most powerful books of the time. Here is the title of this new volume:

"*The Life and Adventures of Major Roger Sherman Potter*: together with an accurate and exceedingly interesting account of his great achievements in politics, diplomacy, and war,—all of which are here recorded out of sheer love for the martial spirit of this truly ambitious nation. Illustrated by HUBER. I here declare that this great work was neither translated from the French, nor prigged from the unpublished work of any English author, but was truly and honestly written for the especial benefit of my publisher. By PHELEG VAN TRUSEDALE, who, without asking permission, respectfully dedicates it to his friend and benefactor, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of these United States."

A copious title like this certainly gives promise of a most copious volume and we find accordingly great power in what follows—the power of commanding words. The title exhausts the subject of the book, and yet such is the facility of language which the author enjoys, that he has extended his work through 519 pages, which contain hardly anything more than can be found in the title. If any person should ever read the volume through, which we hardly think any person ever will do, we shall be happy to learn whether he discovered anything in it to repay him for his trouble. We must award the author the eredit of writing grammatically, and of having gone wholly away from the beaten track of authorship in placing the hero of his satirical narrative among the honest people of Cape Cod. There is no great invention in the plan of the work. The author leaves home in pursuit of fame and fortune, and on the start he meets Major Potter, a very feeble and diluted sort of Sam Slick, who narrates his adventures, which are intended to be satires on the prominent men of the time. But the satire is so thin and slight in its texture, that it will not occasion the slightest annoyance to the persons who are satirized.

A ponderous volume, of more than two thousand closely and handsomely-printed pages, issues from the press of the HARPERS, with the title, *A Cyclopædia of Commerce and Commercial Navigation*, by J. SMITH HOMANS. The plan of the work, and a large part of the information, is derived from the *Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation*, of J. R. MCCULLOCH, a compilation of standard authority in England, but extremely meagre and defective in its American references. These defects Mr. HOMANS has not always supplied. But few topics escape treatment, and in most cases the matter is ample, and brought down to the latest dates. In other instances the omissions are inexcusable, and the errors gross. There is no article on the "Right of Search and Visitation" in time of peace, a subject of vital and current interest. The Coolie traffic is wanting in statistics, which are easily procurable, showing its extent and history. Under the article, "Sewing Machines," we have descriptions of several English and French patents; there is no mention of the American inventor, and no description of the several improvements, which make the American machines the best in the world. We look for Beche-le-Mer, an article of much consequence in the Pacific trade, and we look in vain; but we find in its place an essay on the game of billiards, and a history of Bible versions. Port-au-Prince, we are told, is the capital of the whole island of San Domingo, whereas it is the capital of Hayti only. And as a general rule the statistics of trade are of secondary value, through the neglect to carry them to the latest mement. We have statistics of the sugar trade of the British West Indies no later than 1851, seven years ago. The figures of our own commerce, which might, at least, have been extended to June 30, 1857, come no further than 1856, and in regard to many commodities, the information is no later than 1851. These are serious drawbacks to the usefulness of the book. It is easy to pardon the omission of an important topic now and then, but when we find a cyclopædia, professing to give cotemporary information, uniformly two or three, and sometimes a dozen years behind the time, we must own our disappointment.

Mr. JOHN DISTURNELL has reissued his map of Mexico, that famous one which, by its errors, shed confusion upon the labors of the Boundary Commission. It is but just to say that many of the mistakes have been rectified. But the hardest steel-plates will wear out; and Mr. DISTURNELL'S have worn to a painful degree of indistinctness, to which carelessness in coloring and in uniting the sheets, adds seriously. And, pray, why not indicate by some lining or coloring, that Nueva-Leon and Coahuila now constitute one State? And where is the State of Tehuantepec? And, again, is not the proposed north line of Arizona the 34th degree, north latitude, and not the bank of the Gila?

The *Battle Roll* is the very appropriate title of an Encyclopædia containing Descriptions of the most Famous and Memorable Land Battles and Sieges in all Ages. Arranged Alphabetically and Chronologically, by ELBERT PERCE, which has recently been published by MASON & BROTHERS. It makes a handsome volume of 752 pages, which are not rendered any more valuable by numerous ancifal wood cuts. As a book of reference, it is a very serviceable volume, and to those who have no time nor opportunity for reading history in a more enlarged form it must prove a most interesting work. The value of it would have been greatly increased if it had included descriptions of naval as well as land battles.

The Magazines furnish the most acceptable reading for the Summer season, and in these dull times for publishers, the best of our original literature finds its way into these popular channels of communication with the public.

The *Knickerbocker* for August is fuller of good articles than any previous number of this old monthly that we have seen in a long time. The leading article is a timely and sensible article on the Right of Search question, the author of which says:

"We are now old enough, and powerful enough, not only to protect our rights, but enforce our laws. Our Government is thoroughly respected both at home and abroad, and has ample means at its command for carrying into effect all lawful wishes. We are famed for our skill and courage and independence the world over. We can now safely commence to build up a reputation for moral integrity and uprightness; and if it only extend with our territory, and increase with our population, we hall have achieved something which no other nation has ever even attempted."

But, we have always been "old enough and powerful enough to protect our rights," and if we have not built up a reputation for moral integrity and uprightness, it is almost too late to begin.

Harper's, for August, has a very good illustrated article entitled "Winter in the South," and the Easy Chair gives some very excellent directions for young ladies, teaching them the important art of conversing with young lords.

The *Atlantic* is now in its tenth number, and its last is decidedly the best one it has yet issued; the contents are more varied and sprightly, and the general tone of its articles, though it might be difficult to tell why, is of a more popular character than in previous numbers. The first article, entitled "Daphnaides," though on a purely literary subject, being a history of the English Laureate from the time of CHAUCER to TENNYSON, will be read with interest by every one. The subject is treated in a scholarly manner, yet the style is lively and piquant. The subject was too large to be exhausted in the limits of one magazine article, so it has been divided, the first part bringing the history down to the time of SHADWELL. The most interesting part of this entertaining history, we imagine, will be the second, which approaches nearer to our own time. The "Romance of a Glove" is a very admirable magazine story. "Chesuncook" is happily concluded, and the "Kinloch Estate" is happily continued. The interest of this story grows "absorbing." "Farming Life in New-England," is a sober and sensible article on the agricultural interests of the New-England States; "*Les salons de Paris*" is not so lively as the title would lead one to anticipate, but it is very readable. The gem of the number is a review of Mr. CHOATE'S Fourth of July Oration. The review is as eulogistic of Mr. CHOATE, personally, as his warmest admirer could desire, but the brilliant orator has never before had to encounter such a shower of wit and sarcasm as his merciless but complimentary reviewer rains down upon him. If he is not a very different man from what we believed him to be, he will congratulate himself on having been the cause of such a jocund outburst of wit, learning, logic and sarcasm. The Dudley Observatory difficulty is served up in a humorous poem which we hope the enemies of Doctor GOULD will be able to relish. It is rather long, but we must try to find room for it.

THE TRUSTEE'S LAMENT.

Per aspera ad astra.

(SCENE.—Outside the gate of the Astronomical Observatory at Albany.)

THERE was a time when I was blest;
The stars might rise in East or West
With all their sines and wonders;
I cared for neither great nor small,
As pointedly unmoved by all
As, on the top of steeple tall,
A lightning-rod at thunders.

What did I care for Science then?
I was a man with fellow-men,
And called the Bear the Dipper;
Segment meant piece of pie,—no more;
Cosine, the parallelogram that bore
John Smith & Co. above a door;
Arc, what called Noah skipper.

No axes weighed upon my mind,
(Unless I had a few to grind,)
And as for my astronomy,
Had Hedgecock's quadrant then been known,
I might a lamp-post's height have shown
By gas-tronomic skill—if none
Find fault with the metonymy.

Oh hours of innocence! Oh ways
How far from these unhappy days
When all is vicy-versy!
No flower more peaceful took its due
Than I, who then no difference knew
'Twixt Ursy Major and my true
Old crony, Major Hersey.

Now in long broils and feuds we roast,
Like Strasburg geese that living toast
To make a liver-*pâté*—
And all because we fondly strove
To set the city of our love
In scientific fame above
Her sister Cincinnati.

We built our tower and furnished it
With everything folks said was fit.
From coping-stone to grounsel;
And then, to give a knowing air,
Just nominally assigned its care
To that unmanageable affair,
A Scientific Council.

We built it, not that one or two
Astronomers the stars might view
And count the comet's hair-roots,
But that it might by all be said
How very freely we had bled—
We were not laying out a bed
To force their early square-roots.

* * * * *

The instruments we did not mean
For seeing through, but to be seen
At tap of Trustee's knuckle;
But the Director locks the gate,
And makes ourselves and strangers wait
While he is ciphering on a slate
The rust of Saturn's buckle.

So on the walls outside we stand,
Admire the keyhole's contour grand
And gate-post's sturdy granite;—
But, ah, is Science safe, we say,
With one who treats Trustees this way?
Who knows but he may snub, some day,
A well-conducted planet?

Who knows what mischief he may brew,
With such a telescope brand-new
At the four-hundredth power?
He may bring some new comet down
So near that it'll singe the town,
And do the Burgess Corps crisp-brown,
Ere they can storm his tower.

We wanted (having got our show)
Some man that had a name or so,
To be our public showman;
But this one shuts and locks the gate;
Who'll answer but he'll peculate,
(And, faith, some stars are missed of late,)
Now that he's watched by no man?

Our own discoveries he may steal,
Or put night's candles out, to deal
At junk-shops with the sockets;
Savants, in other lands or this,
If any theory you miss
Whereon your cipher graven is,
Don't fail to search his pockets!

Lock up your comets: if that fails,
Then notch their ears and clip their tails,
That you at need may swear to 'em;
And watch your nebulous flocks at night,
For, if your palings are not tight,
He may, to gratify his spite,
Let in the Little Bear to 'em.

Then he's so quarrelsome, we've fears
He'll set the very Twins by the ears,—
So mad, if you resist him,
He'd get Aquarius to play
A milkman's trick, some cloudy day,
And water all the Milky Way
To starve some sucking system.

But plaints are vain! through wrath or pride,
The Council all espouse his side
And will our missives con no more;
And who that knows what *savants* are,
Each snappish as a Leyden jar,
Will hope to soothe the wordy war
'Twixt Ologist and Onomer?

Search a Reform Convention, where
He and she-resiarchs prepare
To get the world in *their* power,
You will not, when 'tis loudest, find
Such gifts to hug and snarl combined
As drive each astronomic mind
With fifty-score Great-bear power!

No! put the Bootes on your foot,
Elope with Virgo, strive to shoot
That arrow of O'Ryan's,
Drain Georgian Ciders to the lees,
Attempt what crackbrained thing you please,
But dream not you can can e'er appease
An angry man of science!

* * * *

Alas, 'twas in an evil hour
We signed the paper for the tower,
With Mrs. D. to head it!
For, if the Council have their way,
We've merely had, as Frenchmen say,
The painful *maladie du* pay,
While they get all the credit!

Boys, henceforth doomed to spell Trustees,
Think not it ends in double ease
To those who hold the office
Shun Science as you would Despair,
Sit not in Cassopeia's chair,
Nor hope from Berenice's hair
To bring away your trophies!

Bristol (Eng.) papers state that the stock of manuscript sermons left by the late Rev. E. Kempe, of Richmond-terrace, is about a ton weight of paper.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

UNION COLLEGE.

Laying the Corner-Stone of Graduates' Hall —Speeches of Judge Harris and Dr. Nott—Commencent Exercises—The Orations and the Graduates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

There is a pleasant stupidity about Schenectady. It exhibits none of those virulent symptoms of freshness so palpable in most other towns west of Albany. It is one of those quiet places which appear to have fulfilled their destiny, and attained their culmination. Its silent streets and umbrageous groves suggest meditation and invite repose. But for the occasional shriek of a steam engine or the clangor of a railroad bell, the sojourner who has voluntarily exiled himself from the dust and din, the sweltering heat and exhausting turmoil of the city, might slumber, undisturbed, the live-long day. I speak generally. This somniferous placidity is subject to a periodical derangement, that, to be candid, is not entirely unwelcome. Each year brings with it some pleasant Summer day, on which the streets become gorgeous with promenaders, the academic groves and maple shades teem with fair visitants, the ancient halls of Union resound with music and rejoicing, and—(shall I say it?)—the bar-rooms re-echo the youthful wassail. Such an occasion is that which now agitates this venerable village to its very foundations. Sturdy farmers from all the surrounding country, "most potent, grave, and reverend seignors" from the city, complacent matrons and happy girls, actuated by the same affectionate impulse, flock hither to renew old memories, or encourage by their presence and applause the sons and brothers whom old Union is making into men—though these same sons and brothers, by the way, manifest an utter disregard of their prospective responsibilities, therein following out the Horatian precept, which, under the circumstances, is an allowable quotation, though in Latin:

"Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere
* * nec dulces amores
Sperne, puer, neque tu choreas."

Following the example of the learned and impartial commentators on *Dens' Theology*, or of HUME in the notes to his *History*, I shall not attempt translation, because many a thing is quite proper in Latin that would be very improper in the vernacular, though, if I were to adopt the style of the immortal RUMMINS, Jr., I might be led into the declaration that, after all, the poet's advice is "right in the main." But I won't. I am positive the boys understand it perfectly, and could translate and illustrate it with equal facility.

The exercises connected with this year's Commencement at Union College have been in progress for several days. On Sunday evening last the Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON delivered an address before the Theological Society; on Monday evening Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER addressed the Senate; and on last evening THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, delivered an oration before the Literary Societies. It is needless to talk of Mr. PARKER'S effort. Of course it was eccentric. Some people suspect him of a weakness for saying odd things rather than sound things, and of ignoring moderation for the sake of an epigram, but nobody, I presume, would charge him with sacrificing a positive principle to a mere expediency. At all events, his address last night was one which, to use a very forcible and classic figure, "astonished the natives." His subject, in general, was the responsibility of the scholar. Colleges, he said, were founded, endowed, and supported by the mass of citizens, though not more than one in a thousand enjoyed their advantages. Hence the enlarged obligation of the scholar to contribute to the sum of human knowledge and happiness. But so far from making, in this way, an adequate recompense, the history of the scholar showed that, in the Old World at least, he had always allied himself to the few who governed, as against the many who were governed and oppressed, because the former had control of the institutions of learning, and managed them according to their will. In this country, on the contrary, the scholar must ally himself with the people. Heretofore, the mere scholar had rarely appeared as the originator or supporter of great social or political reforms. These were the work of the common people—of men in whom scholastic education had not smothered the instincts. The great defect of modern college education was its comparative disregard of what was due to humanity. We developed the head and overlooked the heart. We should beware, therefore, of giving countenance to colleges in which the student was turned out as a nicely-polished and neatly-dovetailed piece of furniture, to be used as a receptacle for every musty old "notion" rather than as a well-cultivated and flourishing tree, radiant with foliage and pointing to heaven. The world's greatest men were not drawn from the ranks of her scholars. Moses was but a runaway slave, and Christ and Socrates were self-taught and labored to make men think, not to elicit men's worship. When Massachusetts wanted a man to meet a crisis she abandoned her scholar and made a senator out of a shoemaker. So it has been the world over, and so it would continue to be as long as the scholar was not identified with the people, their interests, aspirations and happiness.

This is a very imperfect outline—and at second hand, too—of Mr. PARKER'S oration. The prevalent opinion in regard to it is rather unfavorable. This is due to his frequent allusions to the South and the exceedingly charitable and complimentary estimate of Southern ideas, institutions and manners to which, as is his wont, he gave most emphatic utterance. THEODORE PARKER could no more avoid talking of Slavery than a man could lose his own identity. Such is the force of habit!

The exercises, this morning, were not really a part of the Commencement proper, but a celebration by the Alumni. The Alumni Association has been organized pursuant to an act of incorporation from the Legislature of New-York, which (the act) requires an annual meeting of the members on the day preceding Commencement. To-day this meeting was held. The proceedings of the forenoon were conducted in the Presbyterian Church, which was crowded to excess with the graduates, their friends and relatives, male and female, and other visitors.

At few minutes past 10 o'clock, Ex-Judge J. W. EDMONDS, of the City of New-York, announced, on behalf of the Executive Committee, of which he is Chairman, the order of exercises for the day. He then introduced the Rev. Dr. TAPPAN, Chancellor of the University of Michigan, by whom a scholarly though tedious address was delivered. It occupied two hours almost, if not quite. The Rev. gentleman labored to show that learning, though it may exhibit differences, manifests no contradictions, and that the same unity in variety pervades all spheres of moral, social, and political effort, though this harmony could only be fully elicited and appreciated by the true scholar. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the edifice whose corner-stone they were that day to lay would represent their unity, and, if it pleased God that the suggestions which he had made in candor and honesty should prove a good seed, who knew but that this Graduates' Hall might swell its dimensions, assume a loftier character, and bear on its pediment the title, "the University of the Union?" [Loud applause.]

A song, "expressly composed for this occasion" by Mr. F. H. LUDLOW, was sung to a piano accompaniment; the assemblage, in compliance with the invitation, freely joined in the chorus.

The last and best stanza is as follows:

We are one—'tis Concordia hath spoken that word—
In one presence the sons and the fathers are kneeling:
At the flame of one altar our spirits are stirred,
We all drink one strength from her fount of revealing:
When we turn to the field
She shall bind on our shield
And bid us be brave till life's victory's sealed:
Chorus—Then God bless Old Union! Where'er the blue sky
Lights a son of her loving, Amen! shall reply.

A poem, composed by Mr. ALFRED B. STREET, the State Librarian, was then recited by Professor L'AMOUREUX. This lucubration was received with considerable favor. Principally, it was a tribute to knowledge, but wound up with some local and personal allusions.

The last lines, applying to President NOTT, ran thus:

"Once more the living! Pay the honors due
To him the venerated, tried and true,
Whose just rule has made old Union's name
Shine a fixed star within the sky of fame.
Duty to him! his chiefest aim and end,
Smoothing Time's frown, and making him a friend.
Long in the West may his large sun be seen,
Shining and smiling in its lambent sheen,
And bathing all in its benignant wave
With the rapt radiance of its mellow ray
And, when it sinks, may it but sink to rise
In sacred splendor to eternal skies."

After the poem the band—(I believe I forgot to say that we had a band from Albany, and a pretty good one, too)—played a variety of popular airs. After the band came

Mr. C. P. SHAW, of the Senior Class, who delivered an Oration on "Our Country and the Scholar," in which he praised VOLTAIRE, not for his irreligion, which he condemned, but because the religion of his heart was warm, and ardent, and womanly, prompting him to enter the lists as a champion against human wrong. Mr. SHAW did not exhibit VOLTAIRE as a type of the perfect scholar, for he believed him to be essentially imperfect, but lauded him as the first to proclaim the truth that no civil, ecclesiastical or military power can successfully resist the scholar, demanding for humanity freedom of thought and independence of action. The youthful orator acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his audience, and with credit to himself. He retired amid vehement cheers.

Judge EDMONDS then organized the procession in the following order:

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association.
The Band.
The Under-Graduates.
The Graduates.
The Alumni.
The Faculty.
The Faculties of other Colleges.
The Strangers and Guests.

These proceeded from the Church to the College grounds, where the stone was to be laid. The spot is midway between the two wings, on a beautiful green knoll commanding a magnificent prospect. In front a beautiful lawn; still further, the village outskirts, buried in deep and shady woods; beyond them, green fields, dotted with masses of dark and impenetrable foliage; then the silvery Mohawk, creeping silently along underneath its drooping willows and winding away through many a fruitful valley; then the blue hills rising higher and higher, and growing dimmer and dimmer as they recede, forming a fitting *entourage* to the whole landscape.

The projected structure is to be built in the form of a rotunda. Its cost is estimated at $20,000. The architect is Mr. POTTER, son of the Episcopalian Bishop of that name, in Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the College. Several thousand dollars have already been collected for the purpose from the Alumni in New-York, though, as yet, but few have been solicited for contributions. No doubt is entertained of the entire practicability of raising the whole amount requisite.

At the ceremony to-day the procession was anticipated by large numbers of the town-people, of both sexes, who, guided by a flag floating from a pole, and bearing the inscription, "*Salvete Fratres*," took up the ground in advance. These got inextricably mixed up with the persons composing the procession, thereby thoroughly abolishing for the time the distinctions between "Town and Gown," and realizing to the letter the description by one of Oxonia's poets:

"Peace! for in the gay procession brighter forms are borne along—
Fairer scholars, pleasure-beaming, float amid the classic throng.
Blither laughter's ringing music fills the haunts of men awhile,
And the sternest priests of knowledge blush beneath a maiden's smile."

And so on, *ad libitum*. Among the graduates absent on this occasion, Senators SEWARD and PRESTON KING were especially regretted. One of the visitors was the Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania. The laying of the corner-stone was performed by Judge HARRIS, of Albany. Preliminary to this he addressed the venerable President, Dr. NOTT, who was seated near him on the temporary platform provided for the nonce. The Hon. Judge said:

The occasion which brings us to this spot is replete with interest. For the most part, one day of life is as another. The thoughts and events of one day are not unlike the thoughts and events of other days. They pass away without leaving any abiding impression. No enduring memorial of their existence is left behind.

But there are some days in the life of every man which are never forgotten. There are some events, the memory of which is ever fresh and fragrant to us. This is such a day. This is such an event.

The Sons of Union—the multitude that now surround me—those who here received those treasures of knowledge and that mental culture which were to fit them for the severer duties of life—long separated, widely dispersed—have heard with joy the invitation to return to this venerated home of their education—with grateful hearts they have listened to the summons, and have come to join in these *high festivities*. With exulting hearts we come to revisit this hallowed spot, so inseparably associated with the most precious recollections—we come to revisit these academic scenes, the remembrance of which is sanctified in our *holiest affections*.

Amid the many sources of gladness which unite to render the present hour so joyous, it is, perhaps, the greatest that heaven,—let God be praised for his goodness,—has still spared to us the life of our beloved President.

Venerated man! We are all his children. This great assemblage, and thousands besides, who could not be with us to-day—all look upon his noble form, now bowed down with the weight of many years, with the affectionate reverence of devoted and grateful children. I am sure I but faintly utter the emotions of many a heart now here, and of thousands who are absent, when I say he is endeared to us all by many an act of recollected kindness. We all remember the generous interest he has ever manifested in our welfare. We all remember how he watched over our youth and cheered us on to virtuous and manly effort.

We come, to-day,—in this we find our highest, purest joy,—to tender him the tribute of warm and grateful hearts; to offer him the thanks of our maturer years. We thank him, not only for what he has done for us, but on behalf of the coming generations of our American youth—the thousands who shall, after we shall have passed away, resort to this sacred place, to find that discipline and culture, and those stores of knowledge, which shall prepare them for the duties of life. We thank him for his generous and successful efforts to lay broad and deep the foundations of this cherished institution. For what he has thus done, multitudes—generation after generation—shall, with grateful homage, pronounce their benediction upon his immortal name.

And now, in the name and on behalf of the graduates of this Institution, we thus lay the foundation-stone of this *Graduates' Hall*. Let the building rise, massive and grand, comely and beautiful in its proportions, an enduring memorial of gratitude and affection by which it was reared.

And here, year after year, for ages upon ages yet to come, may those who have gone out from this sacred spot to impress upon the world the characters they have formed here, be found returning, with cultivated minds and grateful hearts, to pay their willing homage and lay at the feet of their *Alma Mater* the trophies they have won.

Let the building rise—and let it be for a *gathering-place* for the great and *ever increasing brotherhood* of Union. Here, year after year, even until Time itself grows old, let them come together, and as they grasp each other's hand, repeat again the oft-told tales of early years, and in the memories of past delights, live over again those bright and merry days, when life

instead of going to her shoemakers' stalls for her Senators, like Massachusetts, always met a crisis by availing herself of the Alumni of Union College. This sally was greeted with much laughter and applause.

The rostrum was occupied by several other gentlemen in succession, and at about 5½ o'clock in the afternoon the exercises terminated. Not so, however, with the fun. It is now 1 o'clock at night, and the town is as lively as ever and quite as noisy. The music that floats in through my window, from the ball-room over the way, and the conflicting strains of two bands, apparently employed by the boys to blow each other down, do not materially aid in diminishing the clamor.

The Commencement Orations—Distribution of Diplomas and Prizes.

THURSDAY, July 29, 1858.

To-day, at 10 o'clock, the students, Alumni and members of the Faculty met on the College lawn, formed into line, and marched two abreast to the Presbyterian Church. They halted outside the gates, whilst the crowd of people who had taken up their position there beforehand were made to fall back on either side, to permit the procession to pass into the interior. When this had been accomplished, the gates were shut on the outsiders for a time until order should be restored within. Then the gates were again thrown open. The impatient multitude rushed forward with all the impetuosity of an infantry charge, and found, to their sorrow and dismay, that the edifice was not only crammed, but could not be approached nearer than several feet from the entrance, because of the number who had already been unable to find room inside the walls. The day being pretty cool, owing to a smart shower of rain which had fallen immediately after the arrival of the procession, the atmosphere of the church was not intolerably oppressive. Dr. NOTT, the Faculty and the Alumni took seats on the platform.

In addition to the guests of yesterday, Governor KING was present at the exercises of to-day. There was a wonderful assemblage of ladies, who bore the heat and crush with amazing fortitude, and by their approving smiles and ready sympathy, lent additional brilliancy and grace to the scene.

The President, wearing his cloak of office, took his seat on the rostrum, and announced that the exercises of the day would now be performed according to the order laid down in the programme.

Pursuant thereto, Mr. ALLARD ANTHONY, of Fishkill, N. Y., advanced and delivered a neat salutatory in Latin.

He was followed by JOHN L. HEAFORD, of Macknaw, Ill., who recited a brief discourse on the "Utility of History," as exhibiting the most striking examples of human endeavor, and furnishing the highest precedents of human wisdom.

JOSIAH R. SYPHER, of Lancaster, Penn., selected a kindred theme, in "Great Men as Types and Models."

"The Laws of Recompense" was a didactic essay, by EDWIN A. STRONG, of Otisco, N. Y., the aim of which was to show, that all human changes, whether of happy or adverse fortune, are regulated on a principle of equal and immutable justice—every evil being the precursor of a compensating good, or the balance of a good undeserved. This oration was highly applauded.

"Ambition—False and True," was the subject of an address by JACOB H. ENDERS, of Fort Hunter, N. Y.

Mr. ROBERT T. PAINE dwelt with severity on "Politics and Politicians" of the present day, ridiculing the notion that the only qualities essential to success in statesmanship are low cunning and a persuasive tongue.

"Man's Mission" was the theme chosen by Mr. FRANCIS V. VAN VRANKEN, of Princetown, N. Y.

Here the first portion of the programme terminated.

In the interval before the exercises were resumed, an orchestral band and chorus from Albany, with Mr. WHITNEY, an accomplished baritone, as soloist, performed very creditably a few selections from "I Puritani," which were warmly applauded.

Next came a poem in Greek by Mr. GEO. W. COLMAN, of Schenectady, N. Y. It is to be presumed that Mr. COLMAN'S lucubration—as he is the Nott prize scholar—was a very learned and Homeric production. It was Greek, certainly in more senses than one, to the audience.

The character of "The Patriot Spy," as illustrated by the life and services of NATHAN HALE, was vindicated by Mr. FREDERIC SCOVILLE, of Paris, N. Y.

The French oration—exhibiting the goodness of the Creator through the beauties of nature—was delivered by LUMAN P. NORTON, Bennington, Vt.

An essay, aiming to show that an intellectual as well as a social harmony is necessary for the attainment of all great ends, and an essential principle of human progress, was delivered by JOHN T. MYGATT, of Oxford, N. Y.

WM. H. SCHUYLER, of Schenectady, N. Y., delivered a poem of a religious tendency.

"Light," considered in its relations to physical nature, and figuratively in reference to the intellect, the morals and the soul, was the subject of a well-considered and pleasing address by RICHARD L. HAND, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

ALEXANDER SIMPLOT, of Dubuque, Iowa, put in a "Plea for Painters."

"When the People are prepared, Reform is resistless," "The Thought-Seer," and "The True Spirit of Conquest," were fair papers—the first especially—which were recited respectively by LEROY C. COOLEY, Point Peninsular, N. Y., JOHN C. TAYLOR, Penn Yan, N. Y., and EMMETT BLAIR, Broadalbin, N. Y.

Again the orchestra pleasantly interposed and performed the "Anvil Chorus," which was enthusiastically encored.

The first of the next series of addresses was one on "Sounds of Harmony," by ANDREW A. WHEELER, of Mannsville, N. Y.

The topic is one suggestive of rhetoric, and was appropriately handled. Mr. WHEELER was loudly applauded.

"Ireland's Lost Idols" was the title of a touching record of Ireland's departed glories and patriotic memories, by J. RUFUS TRYON, of Coxsackie, N. Y.

"Athenian Heritage"—the Grecian legacy to all the future of learning, liberty and valor—was a well-written and well-delivered composition, by THOMAS C. WHITESIDE, of Wabash, Ind.

JOHN K. MCLEAN, of Greenwich, N. Y., descanted on the "Spirit of Chivalry," and denied that it had decayed in this age, or was less active or less prominent than in the days of the Crusaders. True, it did not exhibit itself in the same forms, but it was not the less prevalent and powerful.

"The Creative Thinker," was the subject of an address by HENRY N. RAYMOND, of Cleveland, Ohio.

"Painting and Poetry,"—though the theme be a trite one was interestingly handled by THOMAS A. SAXSON, of Princeton, N. J. The prominent idea of his discourse was the fact that paintings and poems are to be valued, not so much for what they actually represent, as for what they suggest.

"Unconsciousness of Thought," was the title of an essay by SMITH CURTIS, of Sherbourne, N. Y.

"The Mission of Nations," a graceful and spirited composition, which was warmly applauded, was delivered by the orator of the previous day—CHARLES P. SHAW, of Jay, N. Y.

"Life"—an excellent essay, characterized alike by good sense, a good style and scholarly thought—was the subject of an address by HIRAM J. GORDON, of Charleston, N. Y.

The last oration, on "Worship of the Old," was a praiseworthy effort by Mr. GEORGE W. BOYD, of New-York City.

Indeed, of all these addresses, crude though some of them may, to some extent, have been, none went below a decent mediocrity—which is saying a great deal—and some, especially those entitled "Life," the "Laws of Recompense," the "Mission of Nations," and "Worship of the Old," were essays that could not fail to command even a critical approbation.

The following verses were sung by the choir, the assemblage joining effectively in chorus:

SONG TO OLD UNION.

BY F. H. LUDLOW.

AIR—"*Sparkling and Bright.*"

Let the Grecian dream of his sacred stream,
And sing of the brave adorning,
That Phœbus weaves from his laurel leaves,
At the golden gates of morning;
But the brook that bounds through Union's grounds
Gleams bright as the Delphic water,
And a prize as fair as a god may wear,
Is a dip from our Alma Mater!

CHORUS.

Then here's to thee, the brave and free,
Old Union smiling o'er us,
And for many a day, as thy walls grow gray,
May they ring with thy children's chorus.

Could our praises throng on the waves of song,
Like an Orient fleet gem-bringing,
We would bear to thee the argosy,
And crown thee with pearls of singing.
But thy smile beams down beneath a crown,
Whose glory asks no other;
We gather it not from the green sea-grot—
'Tis the love we bear our mother!

CHORUS—Then here's to thee, &c.

Let the joy that falls from thy dear old walls,
Unchanged brave Time's on-darting,
And our only tear falls once a year
On hands that clasp ere parting:
And when other throngs shall sing thy songs,
And their spell once more hath bound us,
Our faded hours shall revive their flowers,
And the Past shall live around us.

CHORUS—Then here's to thee, &c.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed to select the recipients of the two Blatchford medals for the best specimens of oratory, as regards both beauty of composition and effective delivery, rose and announced that the Committee had not been able to arrive at a unanimous conclusion on the matter, but a majority had decided that the first medal—valued at $40—should be awarded to Mr. CHARLES P. SHAW, and the second—value $30—to Mr. GEORGE W. BOYD. (Loud applause.)

Messrs. SHAW and BOYD advanced, and the latter, after returning his thanks to the Committee for the consideration they had extended to him, declared that he had stipulated with the other graduates that, in exchange for the privilege of addressing the Alumni, he should not enter the lists as a competitor for the Blatchford medals, and he felt bound, therefore, to decline the proffered honor.

This announcement was received with hearty cheers.

The Chairman again rose and said that the Committee concurred unanimously in presenting the other medal to Mr. HIRAM J. GORDON, who had delivered the address on "Life."

Loud and approving conclamations greeted this award.

The President conferred the degree of A. M. on the following gentlemen:

C. M. PECK, Keokuk, Iowa; ISAAC S. COLLINS, Coxsackie, N. Y.; WM. G. REID, Whitestown, N. Y.; Simon G. Visscher, Amsterdam, N. Y.; WM. R Cress, Troy, N. Y.; WM. W. KIRBY, Roslyn, N. Y.

The students whose names are subjoined received their diplomas as Graduates:

GRADUATING CLASS.

O. O. Alexander, Schenectdy.	A. L. Livermore, Sunbury.
A. Anthony, Fishkill.	J. K. McLean, Greenwich.
S. S. Bass, Cowlesville.	S. G. Mason, Beekmantown.
O. S. Bate, Louisville, Ky.	P. H. Mayor, Berkshire.
I. G. Bidwell, Wilmin'n, Conn.	L. H. Mitchell, Parishville.
A. C. Bigelow, Bloomfield, Me.	John T. Mygatt, Oxford.
D. P. Blackstone, Wash. Mills.	L. P. Norton, Bennington.
Emmett Blair, Broadalbin.	L. F. Olney, Reels Works.
R. W. Bosworth, Cambridge.	A. Page, Cambridge, Vt.
G. W. Boyd, New-York.	R. T. Paine, Jr., Jordan.
J. Bradford, Amherst, Mass.	E. R. Paynter, Drawbridge.
T. B. Brooks, Monroe.	J. H. H. Paynter, Drawbr'ge.
S. R. Burnap, Charleston.	Elhanan V. Peterson, Lodi.
W. R. Chase, Andover, Vt.	F. W. Pike, Mercer, Me.
G. W. Colman, Schenectady.	G. A. Putnam, Dunbarton.
R. S. Coleman, Sandy Hill	H. N. Raymond, Cleveland.
L. C. Cooley, P. Peninsular.	M. B. Richardson, Oswego.
T. Corbett, Albany.	C. J. Robinson, Holley.
O. H. Curtis, Norwich.	T. A. Sarson, Princetown.
S. Curtis, Sherburne.	W. H. Schuyler, Schenectady
J. W. Davies, Poughkeepsie.	Frederick Scoville, Paris.
R. Dennis, Jasper.	Charles P. Shaw, Jay.
E. H. Dewey, Ames.	J. P. Shumway, Baldwinsv'le
J. H. Enders, Fort Hunter.	W. H. Silvernail, Chatham.
C. D. Flagler, Lansingburg	A. Simplot, Dubuque, Iowa.
R. Fisk, Jr., Hoosick Falls.	Edwin A. Strong, Otisco.
I. O. Foote, Shelburne.	J. K. Sypher, Liverpool, Pa.
Archibald George, Mayfield.	John C. Taylor, Penn Yan.
Hiram J. Gordon, Charlest'n	J. E. Thompson, Deposit.
J. B. Graham, Schenectady.	W. Thompson, Poughkeepsie.
Jeremiah Greene, Sodus.	Joseph Thyne, Johnstown.
R. L. Hand, Elizabethtown.	A. W. Truesblood, Salem, Ind
M. D. Hanover, Wilbraham	James R. Tryon, Coxsackie.
A. Harlow, Scotchtown.	F. V. Vranken, Princetown.
H. L. Harter, Jordanville.	J. S. Walker, New Concord.
J. L. Herford, Mackinaw.	Jacob H. Weber, Herkimer.
W. A. Jackson, Hampton b'g.	Z. Weston, Harrison, Me.
W. M. Johnson, Cambridge.	A. H. Wheeler, Mannsville.
H. N. Kellogg, Shoreham.	Alanson Wheeler, Nile.
Isaac H. Kirby, Roslyn.	T. C. Whiteside, Wabash.
J. R. Lumbson, Newcastle.	O. F. Whitcord, Northumbld
John Laning, Wilkesbarre.	A. C. Whitridge, Charleston
Chas. D. Lawton, Auburn.	W. Wilkinson, Omro, Wis.
J. H. Leggett, Stillwater.	H. G. Wisner, St. Thomas.
D. K. Leitch, Skaneateles.	E. M. Wood, Cheshire.
C. S. Lincoln, South Bristol.	

This branch of the proceedings having been satisfactorily terminated, the President rose and implored a benediction. The band then struck up a lively chorus, the young gentlemen received the congratulations of their friends, and in a few minutes more the church was deserted. Night had scarcely fallen before the gay throng disappeared, and to-day Schenectady is probably as stupid as ever.

THE COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

On Wednesday evening, after the laying of the corner-stone of the new Graduates' Hall, the Psi Upsilon fraternity had a social meeting, at which addresses were made by Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania; Hon. W. J. TAYLOR, of New-York, and Professors CLARKE and BENNETT, of Lima College. The Delta Phis and Kappa Alphas celebrated the event by suppers, the festivities of which were protracted into a pretty advanced hour next morning.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE.

The Alumni—Meetings of Linonia and the Brothers in Unity—Butler's Phi Beta Kappa Poem—Theological Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 29, 1858.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President of the University of Mississippi, delivered the address before the Alumni yesterday afternoon, in the Rev. Dr. DUTTON'S church. His theme was the somewhat trite one, "*The duties and responsibilities of educated men to the cause of Education*," using the term education in its broadest sense.

The annual gatherings of the graduates of the two great Literary Societies are by far the most interesting occasions of Commencement Week. The older the graduates are, the more enthusiastic they seem to be. In Linonia, JOHN HOOKER, Esq., (1837,) was elected President. On taking the chair he informed the members of the Society that it was allowable to be somewhat humorous on these occasions, if they did not become too much so. Members of the Faculty were present, and it would be well for speakers to be somewhat careful.

J. B. VARNUM, (1838,) being called on, said he felt very much like a boy who always used to recite well when in an old school-house, but, when the dilapidated structure gave place to one more modern, made sad work with phonetics. On being punished, the apology was extorted, "Well, mathter, the fact is, I can't get the hang of the new school-house, any how." So he felt on coming into this spacious hall. Pleasant reminiscences connected with the old hall were dwelt upon at length, and in conclusion he urged upon the members to keep good temper in all their debates. If there was any motto which deserved to be emblazoned over the speaker's chair, it was one inculcating this. After Mr. JAMES TUFTS (1838) had said a few words, Mr. VARNUM told an anecdote with reference to the desk the Society purchased when he was a member. PECK—Maximus PECK as he was styled, on account of his length—was severely censured for being so extravagant in ordering so expensive a one, but after the bills were footed it was proposed to have oysters and coffee with the balance. The oysters disappeared so rapidly on PECK'S side of the table as to give rise to the following couplet:

"Maximus PECK is by no means a cheat,
For PECK is his name and a full peck he'll eat."

G. T. DOUBLEDAY, of the same class, described an electioneering scene he witnessed while coming up on the boat, in which a Brother was equally solicitous, but not equally felicitous with the Linonian in address.

Prof. SILLIMAN, Jr., thought the chairman, JOHN HOOKER, was in the wrong place; he had no business in the chair—he should be on the floor making speeches. If he wanted a theme, there was BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (pointing to his likeness) to give his ideas an impulse. Prof. S. proved that BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was a Linonian, thus: He was made a Doctor of Laws when Linonia was the only society in existence; the Society always made the Honorary Doctors upon whom the College conferred the title Honorary Members of the Society. Ergo, Dr. FRANKLIN must have been a Linonian. More than all, he gave the College the land on which the Society's Hall stood, and if he wasn't a Linonian, he ought to be.

Dr. WORTHINGTON HOOKER (1825) gave a number of axioms. First—Linonia was the best society to learn to speak in. Second—However well the Brothers do, Linonia is always a little ahead. Third—This Alumni Hall was got up by the Linonian Society. Axioms do not need proving, but the two first were illustrated by the fact that all of the seven De Forest prize medals given for the best written and spoken English orations had been taken by Linonians. Now, if he had found any medicine which operated in the same way, in seven different cases, he would think it was a very good medicine, and he thought these seven cases he had cited to be excellent proof of his proposition.

JAMES BREWSTER, Esq., made a few remarks, pledging his hearty coöperation to the society, and acknowledging his indebtedness to Dr. DWIGHT, under whose preaching he had sat when young.

The Rev. Dr. STILES was called on, but excused himself by the plea that everything he could say had already been well said.

HOMER B. SPRAGUE, (1852,) of Worcester, Mass., and the successful candidate in his class for the De Forest prize, said he very much regretted he had not kept up the habit of speaking he had indulged in when in college. He agreed perfectly with what had been said by previous speakers, of the necessity of cultivating the gift of speaking, not only for the cheap pleasure it afforded, but from the positive advantages derived from it.

At the meeting of the "Brothers in Unity," the Rev. Dr. ROWLAND, of Newark, presided. The proceedings were of the same general character with those in Linonia, though perhaps hardly so entertaining. The Rev. Dr. CLARKE, of Brooklyn, said a few words and introduced as an honorary member the Rev. JAMES MCCHEYNE, of Virginia, with the remark that if the Union be severed there could be another *chain* to bind it together. Dr. MCLANE, the Rev. Mr. RICHARDS, of Boston, and the Rev. ROBERT AIKMAN, all bore testimony to the good they had derived from the Society. Some of the younger graduates, Mr. WOODWARD, (1855,) Mr. NORTHROP, (1857,) and others made brief speeches.

In accordance with a notice given at the Alumni meeting requesting those interested in the welfare and future prosperity of the Theological Seminary to meet in the President's Lecture Room, a number of the graduates convened in that place yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL was appointed Chairman and the Rev. EDWARD DWIGHT Secretary. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. ELDRIDGE, Dr. BUDDINGTON offered a series of resolutions with reference to the late Dr. TAYLOR, expressing a deep sense of the loss the institution had suffered in his death, and their high estimate of his character. They were passed unanimously. A committee was appointed to see to procuring a bust of Dr. TAYLOR, to be placed in the College Library. Dr. BUSHNELL stated that the main object of the meeting was to take measures to endow the Professorship of Didactic Thelogy, so that an income of at least $2,000 should accrue. Unless this were done immediately, the place must be declared vacant.

Rev. Dr. DUTTON said that if they should undertake to set the Department on a good foundation, they would require at least $30,000. It was also necessary that a Professorship of Sacred History should be established, and such inducements held out as would engage the services of an able man as instructor.

Dr. THOMPSON added that the question was altogether one of funds. In a conversation with Dr. TAYLOR a few days before his death, he expressed his regret that the Collegiate Department should so overshadow the Theological. The Alumni should see to this.

WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., of New-York, attracted a large crowd to the Centre Church last evening. The poem he delivered was entitled "Two Millions." There was much of the same satire, though not quite so trenchant or bitter, as characterized "Nothing to Wear." It occupied two hours in the delivery, and kept the audience attentively listening to the last. It is dedicated to the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College. Glimpses of it may be caught in the following extracts:

FIRKIN AT CHURCH.

And yet he seemed devout; without much search
You might have found, on any Sunday morning,
His visible coach, outside the visible church,
With green and gold its sacred front adorning;
A gorgeous coachman, somewhat flushed with sherry,
A footman, portly with perpetual dinners,
Waited, while Firkin, in the Sanctuary,
With many other "miserable sinners,"
Cushioned the carnal man in drowsy pews,
Dozed over gilt edged rubrics, prayer and psalter.
Rose with the music, looked with liberal views,
On prima donnas, never known to falter
In chant or solo, hymn or anthem splendid,
And still enchanting, when the chant was ended;
Then sat or knelt, grave as the altar-bronzes,
And went through all the usual responses.

FIRKIN'S POLITICS.

His politics took on the neutral tints,
A safe complexion for a merchant Prince,
Who valued Government for its protection
To wealth—and capital against insurrection.
He thought that legislation should be planned,
And the great ship of State equipped and manned,
Solely with reference to the property owners—
Those cabin passengers, our American Peerage;
While you and I, and other luckless Jonahs,
Who work the ship, or suffer in the steerage,
He reckoned dangerous chaps, who raised the gales
Which roared and rattled through the spars and sails.
As for the rest, his hate was warm and hearty
Against all politicians and each party.
No club or council held him in communion;
No doubtful canvass lured him into bets;
He never even helped to save the Union.

A fine shower this morning left the air refreshingly cool, making the day all that could be desired for the commencement exercises. Noll's Seventh Regiment Band furnished the music, which was, of course, excellent. As to the speeches, complimentary phrases have become so stereotyped that I need not waste space in elaborating them. The graduating class numbers 99. Of these, 56 have appointments, and by merit rank as in the first list. The first on the list is the valedictorian. The other list of 44 is arranged alphabetically, without regard to rank. Of the 56 appointees, 13 only are from Connecticut; and of the whole number, 22 are from Connecticut, and 78 from 20 other States and Territories of the Union, and 2 from foreign countries.

The degree of Masters in Arts was conferred upon 47 graduates of Yale.

Five persons received the degree of LL.B.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon six persons.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

LL. D.—MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Esq., of New-York; Professor WILLIAM F. STEARNS, of the University of Mississippi; the Hon. LEMAN TRUMBULL, United States Senator from Illinois.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Some may be glad to see a record of these items. Though it may not have so much effect on the prosperity of the College as similar items do on railroads, they still have a certain interest:

Receipts	$55,704 21
Expenditures	55,351 86

Among the former items may be mentioned the income of the Library, which was $1,656 22
Scholarship and Prize Funds 2,987 95
Among the Expenditures are the Gratuity Fund, which embraces fifteen Scholarships $450 00
General Gratuity Fund 465 00

Total expenditure for Instruction	$24,955 55
Total expenditure for Library	2,375 55
Total expenditure for Scholarships & Prizes	2,994 60
Tuition remitted to Students	1,793 00

There is a project on foot for rebuilding the Medical College. W——G.

Personal Gossip—Foreign and Domestic.

Mr. Van Dyck, Superintendent of Public Instruction in this City, writes a spicy letter, declining the payment of $10 for a "first-rate notice" in an educational paper. He says:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Albany, July 16, 1858.
Messrs. Smith, Woodman & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the suggestions contained in your note of June 19, proffering the columns of the *Educational Herald* for an exhibition of my likeness on wood, accompanied by an auto biographical sketch, I would say that I am not at all ambitious of having my physiognomy emblazoned to the world, and least of all in "black," after the fashion in vogue now-a-days. I have known the "wood-cut" similarities of distinguished individuals to be put to most base uses in other times, and though in your hands I should feel my *countenance* safe, yet I should have a decided repugnance to figuring at some future day as some noted offender against justice, or a "decoy" to innocent maidens in search of rich and distinguished husbands. In addition, my 'biography affords no incidents.' I *came up* in the usual way, served as a 'printer's devil,' in time became an editor, and somewhat of a politician, (an honest one, I trust,) and was never particularly connected with the cause of education until this present, although always feeling a deep interest in popular instruction—incited in some measure, doubtless, by a consciousness of my own deficiencies. So you see I would furnish a poor theme for your worthy biographer to expatiate upon, and as '$10' bills are rather unusual with me, I prefer to keep the two or three I have, rather than suffer them to 'fly to others that we know not of.'

With thanks for your kind proposal to send my face down to posterity at so cheap a rate, (extras included,) I have the honor to remain

Very truly, your ob't serv't,
H. H. VAN DYCK."

The following art items appear in the Boston *Evening Transcript*: "Brackett's spirited bust of Charles Sumner, also Wright's fine painting of him and Schoff's engraving of it, may now be seen at Everett's, near the corner of Summer and Washington streets. We also notice here a new and admirable landscape by Morviller, being a view in Malden, looking toward Saugus. The works of this young and gifted artist are deservedly admired, and readily command good prices. At Cotton's, two new groups in clay, modeled by Mr. Rogers of Roxbury, of whose genius for sculpture we have had encouraging augury, may be seen. One of them represents Pocahontas rescuing the life of Capt. John Smith. We have not seen it yet, but if it is as good as Mr. Rogers' domestic and comic groups, it will command attention."

The Rev. Mr. Kalloch is to return to the pastorate of the Tremont Temple in Boston. The Boston *Journal* says the congregation upon the Sabbath in the Temple has for some time past been very small, and it began to be a very serious question whether the enterprise could be longer sustained. A call had been given to the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Buffalo, which was declined, and the Church despaired of finding a minister adapted to the place. It was understood that Mr. Kalloch had no intention of engaging in the practice of law, and that he preferred to remain in the ministry. It was further understood that, if the Tremont Temple Church were generally united in giving him a second call, he would accept. It is stated that nearly all the members of the Church who voted against him, are among those who have been received into the Church since Mr. Kalloch left.

The Toronto *Colonist* says that Mr. Russell, proprietor of the Russell House in that City, having been driven to distraction by the presentation of bills, quietly left the city Sunday morning by one of the American boats, carrying with him certain valuables, but leaving his wife and family as temporary hostages with his creditors. The employes of the house, whose claims remained unsettled, became turbulent, and many of the guests were obliged to leave. Finally the police took possession of the premises.

The Rev. E. F. Good, and Sophia Lavina, his wife, have been accepted by Mr. W. H. Ainsworth, as claimants for one of the Dunmow flitches to be presented in 1859, at the Town Hall, Dunmow, Essex. The presentation of these "flitches" of bacon is an old English custom. The flitch is presented to the couple who are willing to swear that they never had a quarrel. Naturally, there are very few claimants.

Secretary Toucey, having recovered from his recent indisposition, expects to start, within a day or two, for his home in Connecticut, where he will adjourn for a few days. Prior to his return, says the Washington *Star*, he will make a tour of the several Navy Yards for the purpose of inspection. In his absence the duties of the Secretaryship will be transacted by the gentlemanly Chief Clerk, Charles W. Welsh, Esq.

Prentice tells this story about Brigham Young: A gentleman, who went to Utah a few years ago as an officer of the United States Government, subsequently informed us, that, as he was walking one day with Brigham, they saw a very bright-looking little fellow that attracted their attention. "What is your name, little boy?" said Brigham. "John Young, sir." "Who is your father?" "Brigham Young, sir."

Mr. John Bolton Rogerson, the Manchester poet, author of "Rhyme, Romance and Reverie," and various other works, has been granted a pension of £50, which will suffice to "keep the wolf from the door" for the rest of his days. For some time past Mr. Rogerson has partially lost the use of his limbs from rheumatism, so that he is quite incapacitated for the pursuits of active industry.

Governor BANKS, of Massachusetts, in a speech made at Waltham last Saturday, said the first motion he ever made was in an assembly of firemen, and the first speech he ever made was in the engine-house to sustain that motion. The first official honors he ever received was as a young man from an engine company in Waltham.

Society in Vienna has been recently startled by the following strange act accomplished on his deathbed by a Baron Silberstein. He had threatened to disinherit his son, in consequence of a family dispute, and, on feeling his end approaching, he carried out his threat. He converted his fortune, amounting to 170,000 florins, into bank-notes, and then burnt them.

M. Eveillard, the French Consul who was murdered at Djidda, was Consul for six or seven years at Belem or Para, one of the unhealthiest seaport cities in Brazil. He left with his wife and daughter for his new post in May, and had only reached Djidda a few days before the massacre took place.

Mr. JOHN C. RIVES writes to the Missouri *Democrat*, to defend himself against the charge of peculation during the time he held the post of Government Printer. He produces a formidable array of figures to establish the truth of his statement.

Mr. Asa Foster, a farmer of Canterbury, N. H., is now in his 94th year, and his wife in her 75th year—an aged couple. The gentleman reads without glasses, and has just completed his haying, doing a good share of the mowing and raking.

A French writer, recently speaking of Dr. Buckland, the accomplished naturalist, alludes to his celebrated "Bridgewater Treatise," saying that Dr. Buckland has published a work "On the Construction of Bridges."

According to the Bristol *Times*, Lord Palmerston has purchased the *Morning Post* from Messrs. Crompton, paper-makers, whose property it has been for some time.

Hamilton College has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D., upon the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and Ex-Governor Seymour.

A subscription has been opened in Piedmont to raise a statue to Silvio Pellico, in his native town, Saluzzo. It is headed by Count Cavour.

The President has sailed for Bedford Springs, and will be absent for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have made a new engagement to play at the Toronto Theatre.

A NEW ANNIVERSARY.—The Toledo *Blade* proposes a new National Anniversary, the 10th September, the day of Commodore PERRY'S victory on Lake Erie.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—July 30.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE CANGEMI CASE—APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF ERROR AND STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—In order that a motion for a writ of error, and stay of proceedings, might be made, CANGEMI was brought into Court again, to-day. His appearance was not perceptibly changed.

Mr. BLANKMAN, one of his counsel, submitted the motion, which, he said, he did in order to enable them to go before the Court of Appeals, which meets on the *second Thursday in September*. The day appointed for the execution of Cangemi is the 2d of September, —and, consequently, unless a stay should be granted, a writ of error would be of no avail.

In support of the motion, Mr. Ashmead argued that new questions of a grave character were involved.

District-Attorney MCKEON opposed the motion, and cited authority to show that the right of trial by twelve Jurors could be waived. He asked to amend the papers to be attached to the record, so that they would show more definitely the order of proceedings.

Mr. Ashmead said he would not object to the amendments proposed, (which show that Judge Wright's amendment of the *postea* was made by order of the general term,) and the papers were ordered to be so amended.

Judge INGRAHAM reserved his decision on the motion.

Emily B. Wines vs. *Gilbert H. Wines.*—Divorce granted.

Alfred S. Post vs. *Sarah A. Birmingham.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered on report of Mr. Beamish, referee.

Before Judge Sutherland.

The People ex rel. The President and Directors of the Tremont Bank et al. vs. *Richard B. Connolly et al.*—Motion for *mandamus* denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JULY 30.

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Hamilton Fish vs. *Joel S. Oatman.*—In this case the Judge decided that, "If this action was one of those named in the code, it was the duty of the clerk to make an allowance to the plaintiff. Whether one should or should not be made by the clerk, is not a matter resting in his discretion. The plaintiff is entitled to it absolutely, or has no right whatever to it, as the action is or is not one of those named in section 308.

One view is that this may properly be called an action 'for an adjudication upon an instrument in writing.' Whether the plaintiff is entitled to have the lease canceled by reason of the defendant to appoint a disinterested appraiser, or must give a renewed lease; and if the latter, whether the amount of rent to be paid is to be determined by the Court, or by referees or appraisers to be appointed by the Court, are questions which may arise upon such an instrument.

But this view is open to the objection that the words 'for an adjudication upon' are of equivalent import to the words for 'the construction of,' and that when the Court is not asked to construe the meaning of the instrument, and determine upon opposing constructions, the action is not 'for an adjudication upon it' any more than one upon a note, bond or special contract, to recover damages for its breach. This latter construction of section 308 Mr. Justice Hoffman has decided to be the correct one, (Code, Edition of 1857, p. 444, note c.) Under such circumstances, I should not decide to the contrary unless entirely clear that the decision is erroneous. It may be said of his decision that section 308, prior to its amendment in 1857, used the words 'for the *construction* of.' The language now is 'for an *adjudication* upon.' There must have been some design in making this amendment. Nothing has been effected by it, if section 308, as amended, is to be held to mean in this respect precisely what it did before the amendment. I observe, however, that Judge Woodruff intimates that the action is not one of those named in section 308, unless it is 'a proceeding to compel the determination of claims to real property.' I do not think it such a proceeding within the meaning of that action. Concurring in the intimation of Judge Woodruff and not deeming it by any means clear that Judge Hoffman's decision is incorrect, I deem it more appropriate to conform to the deliberate decision of the latter until it has been reviewed by the General Term.

The allowance of $60 made by the Clerk must be stricken out."

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—JULY 30.

Before Judge Hilton.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. *The Mayor, &c., and the Board of Police Commissioners.*—In this case the plaintiffs asked that the defendants should be enjoined from interfering with them in the use of steam on their road below Forty-second-street. It was argued by Charles O'Conor and Charles N. Sandford, for plaintiffs; Greene C. Bronson and David Dudley Field, for Police Commissioners; Richard Busteed, C. C., and Gilbert Dean, for the Corporation.

In his opinion the Judge says: "The plaintiffs are an incorporated railroad company by an act of the Legislature passed April 25, 1831, with power to construct a railroad or way from Twenty-third-street to the Harlem River, and to transport and carry property and persons upon the same by the power and force of steam or animals or any mechanical and other power, or of any construction of theirs which the said company may choose to employ. The act contains eighteen sections, most of which are devoted to the manner in which the capital stock shall be subscribed, and the right of way acquired upon the route to be erected by the Company, subject to the approval of the Common Council upon these subjects. On the 23d December, 1831, the Common Council passed an ordinance to the effect that, if, at any time after the construction of the railway, it should appear to the Mayor, &c., that the railway, or any part thereof, constitute an obstruction or impediment to a street or avenue, (of which the Mayor and Aldermen shall be the sole judges,) the plaintiff or the directors thereof shall provide a remedy; and if they fail to find such remedy, they shall, within one month after such requisition, proceed to remove such railway or other obstruction or impediment, and to replace the street or avenue in as good condition as it was before the said railway was laid down. The Judge, after recapitulating the various phases of state and civic legislation in relation to railways and to the many litigations which have arisen thereon, says that the plaintiffs accepted their charter with this restriction upon obtaining permission to lay their rails, regard it as such, and by an agreement of Jan. 9, 1832, bound themselves to conform to it and all the other conditions required of them by the ordinance of Dec. 22, 1831. The Judge, therefore, concludes that the ordinance which the plaintiffs ask to have the enforcement of restrained is valid, and the plaintiffs are bound to obey it. He does not deem it necessary to inquire into the reasons which actuated the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in adopting it. Because Courts are bound to assume that where a discretion is vested in a municipal body, exercising functions of a legislative character, good reasons exist for the adoption of a regulation or ordinance which is the result of the exercise of such a discretion. The affidavits presented by the defendants go far to show that the use of steam-engines at the plaintiffs' depôt at Thirty-second-street constitutes a nuisance to the neighborhood, and the constant running of engines across the sidewalk, and the condition of the avenue at this point, produced by the plaintiff's acts, constitute an obstruction to its free use by our citizens, to such an extent, as to call for the adoption of the ordinance and its enforcement by the Police Commissioners. These may be the reasons which have controlled the defendants in their conduct, but whether they are or not, it is not the duty of the Court to consider, having determined the ordinance in question to be valid, and one that the defendants may properly enforce. Although upon the argument it was deemed, by counsel on both sides, necessary to inquire into the powers and duties of the Board of Police Commissioners, and duties of a policeman or constable, both at common law and under the broad provision of the Metropolitan Police act, (2, Laws 1857, p. 200,) it seems unnecessary to follow them after having arrived at the conclusion stated. It is enough to state that the duty of enforcing all the public ordinances of the City and especially those which are applicable to the police or health is imposed upon the Board of Police Commissioners, and to add that upon the affidavits read on the motion, the ordinance in question might very probably be claimed under either head. I have abstained from inquiry whether under the law amendatory of the act incorporating the plaintiffs, passed March 29, 1848, the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company acquired any greater rights in respect to the use of the plaintiff's track than is possessed by the plaintiffs themselves, because that company is not before the Court as a party to this action. But if the views I have here taken be correct, it is difficult to perceive wherein their position under the ordinance in question differs materially from that of the plaintiffs.

The motion for injunction is denied.

BILLY MULLIGAN'S BAIL FORFEITED.

Before Judge Hilton.

A few days ago ex-Judge Phillips appeared before Judge HILTON and moved to vacate the order forfeiting Billy Mulligan's bail. The occasion of the forfeiture was the sudden disappearance of Billy from the Court of General Sessions on the day on which he was to have been tried for assault and battery upon Mr. Webb, formerly of the California Vigilance Committee. Judge Phillips claimed that the production of Billy in Court on the day he was to have been tried was a redelivery of his person to the custody of the authorities, and that his subsequent escape should not result in a forfeiture of his bail.

The Assistant District-Attorney held

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LAST MAN—POCAHONTAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE IRISH HUZZAH—A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

FRENCH COMP NY—COMEDIE VAUDEVILLE—CHANSONETTI

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—BATTLE OF THE HEART—RINALDO RINALDINI—FIRST PREP AT A WOMAN.

Ocean Steamers.

The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton..... July 31
The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Aug. 4

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The European mails by the *North Star* from this port, to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 10½ A.M.

☞ The mails for the German States, Russia, Sweden, &c., per Hamburg mail steamship *Austria*, will closeat the Post-Office, in this City, at 10½ o'clock on Monday morning. Letters should be marked, "By Hamburg Steamer."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States steamship *Granada*, Lieut. BERRYMAN, arrived, on Thursday evening, from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 19th, *vid* Greytown on the 20th, and Key West, where she called on the 25th. She brings only a small number of passengers, among whom are Messrs. WEBSTER, ALLEN, and GOTTEL, agents of Commodore VANDERBILT, who went to Nicaragua to obtain the ratification of the contract for the possession of the Isthmus transit route. They return without having secured the grant, on account of objectionable features in the document, which are explained elsewhere. General MAXIMO JEREZ, the new Minister from Nicaragua, was also a passenger. He brings with him the Cass-Yrissari treaty as it was finally passed by both branches of the Legislative Assembly. JAMES THOMAS, Esq., a special bearer of dispatches to our Government, came in the *Granada*. General MARTINEZ, on the 13th inst., in person, with 300 soldiers, took possession of Castillo Fort, as a precaution against a fillibuster invasion, which was daily apprehended. He had taken the steamer *Morgan* to be used above the rapids in case of necessity. The River San Juan was very high, and steamers, without difficulty, could pass up into the lake. American men-of-war were daily expected to blockade the ports of Nicaragua, on account of the refusal of the Government to ratify the treaty. The frequent loss of letters and dispatches to and from the United States and Nicaragua has been traced to a new species of fillibusters, aided and abetted by the Government, on the Isthmus of Nicaragua, who have opened and destroyed them *in transitu*. Consul COTTRELL, at Greytown, has traced these depredations, and has sent depositions on the subject to General CASS.

The steamship *Hammonia* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Southampton on Sunday, the 18th inst. She brings London papers of the afternoon of the 17th, but they contain very little news additional to that received by the *Europa*, which left Liverpool on the 17th. It is reported that the Ottoman Government, in addition to the punishment to be inflicted on the authors of the massacre at Djidda, has offered to the families of the English and French Consuls, who were killed, the sum of 150,000 francs. A general rising throughout European Turkey is expected. Hostilities had recommenced in Bosnia between the Mussulmans and the Rajahs, and some three thousand Christians had crossed the frontier into Austrian Croatia. There is no change to note in commercial affairs.

Mr. NUGENT, the agent appointed by our Government to proceed to Fraser's River to look after the interests of our countrymen there, will go out on the California steamer to sail on the 5th of August. It having been apprehended that a difficulty would arise with the Governor of Vancouver's Island relative to the passage of our citizens into the gold regions, Mr. DALLAS, at the instance of Governor STEVENS, of Washington Territory, called the attention of the British Government to the matter, when Lord MALMESBURY promptly responded, in a note which we publish this morning. He gives assurances of a disposition on the part of the British Government to deal liberally, but asks for time to inquire into the legal bearings of the question, and also as to the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company.

According to official advices received from China at the State Department, it is true that the Chinese Emperor has appointed an official of a satisfactory rank to confer with the Peace Commissioners delegated by the Great Powers. An amicable arrangement of all difficulties is now considered certain.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, passed the resolution to purchase all the land on Ward's Island not now owned by the City, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, by a vote of 12 to 2. There was an ineffectual effort to get up Alderman TUCKER'S swill-milk ordinance, but on motion of Alderman TUOMEY the Committee was directed to report at the first meeting in September. The resolution to sell at auction Piers Nos. 25 and 26 East River, for a ferry to run to Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was called up. Alderman TUCKER moved to strike out Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and insert South Seventh-street, Williamsburg, which was lost. The Chairman then announced that he had received an injunction, but would not state its nature. On the motion to concur, Aldermen TUCKER, OWENS, STARR and DAVIS declined to vote unless they could be informed of the nature of the injunction. The vote to concur was 8 to 2, and 9 votes being necessary it was lost. It was then reconsidered and laid over.

The preliminary examination into the libel suit brought by Alderman REED against FRANK LESLIE came up yesterday before Justice QUACKENBUSH. Similar evidence was elicited as at the late examination in the similar charge preferred by Alderman TUOMEY, and the papers were sent to the Grand Jury.

JAMES KELLY, convicted in June last in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, of the murder of his wife, ROSE KELLY, on the 16th of April, corner of Navy and Prospect streets, suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday, in the Kings County Jail, Raymond-street, Brooklyn. He was executed at six minutes past 1 P. M., and struggled for about 4½ minutes. He maintained his self-possession until the last.

A vigorous business was transacted in Flour, Wheat, Corn and Sugars, yesterday, at firmer and buoyant prices. Pork was less active, and prices tended downward. Cut meats, Lard and Beef were in good request, at strengthening rates. Cotton, Coffee, Rice and Tobacco were quiet. The auction sale of Teas,—the first this season,—resulted very successfully. Freights were quite dull.

CHANGEABLE TEMPERATURE.—The weather yesterday underwent a sudden and remarkable change. The day opened intensely hot. A close, sultry atmosphere rendered existence in town nearly unendurable, and but for the overcasting of the sky towards noon, and the fall of heavy showers, thousands of wilting citizens would have been driven to seek cooler shelter at the seaside, or among the hills. The thermometer fell rapidly after the rain, and the night was cool, breezy, and bracing. A few more fiery mornings like that of yesterday, however, will dishearten the returning Summer emigration. Blistering pavements and heated bricks are not pleasant things to encounter, and it is well to keep them at a distance. Were we always sure of a fall of twenty degrees in the mercury between sunrise and nightfall, the case might alter; but appearances, and even precedents, are not to be trusted—and the mercury, especially, is but a slippery foundation to calculate upon. The Summer's heat is apparently just beginning.

Nicaragua and the Transit.

Among the highly important and interesting intelligence brought together in the TIMES of this morning, will be found an announcement of the final ratification of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. Two modifications are annexed, neither of which materially affects its purport, and since the leading stipulations remain as dictated by our Government, we are to presume that no difficulty will be made in regard to secondary points. The first modification applies to article 15, whereby the United States undertakes to guarantee the neutrality of the route; and is to be permitted, in compensation, to transport troops and munitions of war across it. As the paper now reads, troops are not to be sent over the transit without previous notice to the Government of Nicaragua, a demand in regard to which there ought to be, and need to be, no difficulty. The second alteration is in Article 16, agreeably to which the United States are authorized to send troops for the protection of the route, should Nicaragua prove unable to protect persons and property. The amendment exacts that the evidence upon which this failure of protection shall rest shall be a notice to that effect from the Government of Nicaragua, with a requisition for assistance. The change is not unreasonable, and we hardly see how, while recognizing the sovereignty of the Nicaraguan Government over its own territory, we can refuse to accept it. In its other provisions the treaty grants the right of transit through Nicaragua to the citizens of the United States over any route, natural or artificial, existing or to be created; establishes free ports at either end of the transit, for merchandise and effects; permits the United States mails to be carried without toll, and stipulates that nothing in the instrument shall be construed to affirm or deny the validity of any contract for opening communication. It is also agreed that no company is to be authorized which shall not conform, in all respects, with the terms of this treaty, and make them a part of its charter. The rights of Costa Rica over the San Juan River are guaranteed, and no transit company is to be permitted to declare or pay a dividend exceeding 15 per cent. per annum. Such is the Cass-Yrissari Convention, the conditions of which are certainly all that we can justly exact. No company or batch of speculators are favored by it; it is equally operative, whether the grantees of the route are Americans, Parisians, or Calmucks. It is satisfactory to discover that, notwithstanding the hostile codicil to M. BELLY'S impracticable Canal grant, the Government of Nicaragua is not disposed to have a quarrel with the United States. There was some efficacy, doubtless, in the dispatch of a squadron to Greytown.

What party, among the claimants of the Transit, is to enjoy the guarantees of this treaty? Commodore VANDERBILT, it seems, is out of the question. His hundred thousand dollars have come back to him. He has no grant, no rights, no route—no other interest, in fact, than to delay the opening of the Transit. They objected to the provision insisted upon by his agents, that all disputed points should be arbitrated in New-York, and they threw him out of the business neck and shoulders. There remain in the field the old Canal grant, in the hands of Messrs. WHITE, STEBBINS, and company; the Accessory Transit grant, in the same hands, and the recent grant to M. BELLY. These, supposing the former to be alive, do not conflict. The old company will not object to Messrs. MILLAUD & Co. building a score of canals, if they can, for fifteen millions of dollars, so long as they do not interfere with the transit of goods and passengers by river and lake. The French capitalists have no ground of interference with that mode of travel; so that, in all probability, the quarrel may be regarded as finally accommodated. Provided, however, that the White people can obtain a recognition of their contract. That they anticipate success in the effort is evinced by their preparations for stocking the line, and immediately entering upon the dispatch of men and merchandise. As it is of the utmost moment, in view of the sudden pressure of travel to the new gold fields of British America, that every mode of transit should be opened, and prices placed at a reasonable level, it will be a matter of congratulation if the plans of the Accessory Company be realized. In fact, we can look to no other quarter.

Had the Vanderbilt interest triumphed, the route, there is too much reason to believe, would not have been opened; or, if opened, that it would have been so managed as not to interfere with the business or charges of the Panama Company. So let the others fire up and steam away as soon as they may. The treaty cannot be put in practice a day too soon.

The Gerrit Smith Meeting in Madison County.

A meeting favorable to the nomination of GERRIT SMITH for Governor, was held on Wednesday, at Peterboro, the village where Mr. SMITH resides. A sketch of its proceedings will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES.

It will be seen that the sentiments of Mr. SMITH'S friends were not harmonious. Strange as it may be, the spirit of party expediency was not altogether wanting. Not a few were fearful that an unconditional support of Mr. SMITH would only tend to insure the success of the Democratic ticket, unless the Republican Convention should be induced to accept him as the candidate of that party. Others had no confidence in any existing party, and believed the Republicans as little trustworthy as the Democrats. In the course of the discussion, and when the contrariety of opinions was at its height, Mr. SMITH himself entered. He was immediately called upon to speak, and promptly complied, defining his position quite clearly and definitely. He approved of the resolutions, which recommended liquor prohibition and a personal liberty law, and was in favor of an independent nomination. If the Syracuse Mass Convention of the 4th of August should be large and spirited, he would accept its nomination, otherwise not. Mr. SMITH evidently looks upon that meeting as an instrument to work the Republican Convention into adopting himself as its candidate. He was too old, he said, to busy himself with shams.

In regard to the defeat of the Personal Liberty bill in the Legislature, a bill which Mr. SMITH said he himself drew up, he remarked that every Republican member from the old Silas Wright radical Democratic districts voted for the bill, while those from SEWARD'S own county, and from all the Seward counties, voted against it. In respect to Temperance, also, he charged that the Republican Party had proved unfaithful. The resolutions were passed at the close of Mr. SMITH'S remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

There was manifestly less unity and spirit in this initial movement, than was generally anticipated, and the Peterboro demonstration gives no brilliant augury of the Convention to be held at Syracuse. If the latter should prove a "sham," as Mr. S. intimates is possible, it will be difficult to decide whether the grief of the Abolitionists, or of the Democrats, will be most touching and sincere. The former have their feelings more deeply enlisted, but the latter were far more likely to reap the profits.

The Mexican Mission.

A capital advantage over other representatives of our Government abroad is enjoyed by Mr. FORSYTH, Minister to Mexico. He has a home organ, which he can now and then furnish with early information from the seat of his mission, and which always stands ready to do fierce battle for all his official acts, blunders, shortcomings and excesses. It is not every Envoy that keeps his own newspaper; and we can, therefore, readily understand why the Mobile *Register* should be even more than zealous in its championship. It assists the apprehension to observe the name of Mr. FORSYTH at the head as editorially responsible for the views of the paper. And in assuming that a long and labored vindication of the diplomatic character of that gentleman, which the *Register* utters in reply to the TIMES, proceeds from Mr. FORSYTH himself, we shall not perhaps be thought to exceed the bounds of ordinary courtesy.

The treaties effected with the COMONFORT Administration are the first topic of this personal defence. The *Register* says:

"Although entered into without special instructions, and although they did not meet the approval of our Government, to say that they were "without value—fit only for the official waste-basket," is but the pert denunciation of ignorant malignity. Notwithstanding there may have been objections to those treaties, and that the Administration may have had good reasons for their non-acceptance, it cannot be denied that they would have secured immense advantages to our country, and that, in view of the prospective absorption of Mexico into the American Union, they would have opened the way, practically and effectually, for the speedy consummation of that result."

It may be granted that all claimed for the treaties as inuring to the advantage of this country will be ultimately verified. But that the conventions were consistent with safe and judicious precedents, that they were free from the charge of amounting to an impertinent interference in the domestic affairs of an independent State, that they were in accordance with the fairness and justice that ought to regulate the intercourse of allied Republics, are assumptions not as easily sustained. Indeed, Mr. FORSYTH'S apology avows shamelessly the dishonest objects of his negotiations. He proposed to take advantage of the extremity of a Government toward which he was protesting at the moment the liveliest friendship, by inveigling it into a debt, the payment of which would have been a financial impossibility, and the result of which would have been the dismemberment of its territory. That such was his crafty policy, and that such would have been its upshot had nothing interfered to defeat it, he proves by quoting the opinion of the *Clamor Publico*, a journal of Madrid. Let us inquire deferentially whether there be or be not such a thing as public morality? There is no difficulty in stigmatizing the Shylock who with a shrewd forecast at a pound of flesh, nearest the heart, blood-dripping, deliberately thrusts a loan upon his embarrassed neighbor, pockets his bond, and calculates in cold blood upon the consequences of his inability to pay. Have we no epithet left for a nation enacting the same heartless part? Can we class such tricks and resorts among the legitimate weapons of diplomacy, or respect the man who professes and adopts them as a high-minded statesman? Perhaps there could be no severer condemnation of the *morale* thus justified by Mr. FORSYTH, than to say that it fell below the debased standard of the Buchanan Administration—the treaties were suppressed.

The *Register* is no less intrepid in justifying the recognition of Zuloaga; indeed, goes further, and makes wretched havoc among facts:

"The Zuloaga revolution had been consummated—it had seized and held the supreme authority—COMONFORT had been overthrown and had fled the country—JUAREZ, who was next to him in office, had also fled, and for forty days not a word was heard from him and none knew where he was. In the meantime the Zuloaga Government not only held undisputed possession of the Capital, but a large portion of the country—its armies were triumphantly marching over the country. At length when JUAREZ was heard from he was flying from point to point without any of the qualities of a *de facto* Government, until he finally took flight entirely from the Pacific shore—in short, ZULOAGA was, usurper or not, the *de facto* Government of Mexico. It is not the business of foreign Ambassadors in a country to decide upon the rightfulness of the authority of the existing Government. They have only to decide who is possessed of the actual authority, and their duty is to recognize the *de facto* Government. All the other foreign Ministers in Mexico had so recognized the Zuloaga Government. This fact alone should be sufficient to prove that the Zuloaga Government was not without the requisite claims to be considered the existing Government of the Republic. It was not till some time after all his colleagues had established official relations with the Zuloaga Government, and when he was thoroughly convinced that the Juarez Government had no existence as a Government of authority in the country, that he at last resolved to recognize the former, which indeed he was compelled to do, or have no relations with any Government whatever. It would have been a pretty business indeed, if, when all the other representatives of foreign Governments in Mexico were holding relations with the Government at the capital, Mr. FORSYTH had gone traveling over the country, following the footsteps and fortunes, and asserting the legitimacy of the fugitive JUAREZ as he fled from town to town, until he finally embarked from the remote coast of Colima. Mr. FORSYTH adopted, under the circumstances, the entirely proper course of recognizing the Government at the capital, which he had every reason to regard as the *de facto* Government of the country."

The fall of COMONFORT left JUAREZ President of Mexico. Unable to make head against the insurgents of the capital, he established his head-quarters at Guadalajara, whence he issued his proclamations, and there prepared to vindicate his authority. Three-fourths of the Republic acknowledged the validity of his Government. It was a Government in accordance with the Constitution, liberal and republican in character, decidedly antagonistic to the reactionary and ecclesiastical domination of which ZULOAGA was the mere instrument. It was precisely the Government that a republican Minister, choosing between the two, should have preferred. But as the city was in possession of the insurrectionary faction, intelligence cut off, and for five or six weeks there was no means of communicating with JUAREZ, or learning the state of sentiment elsewhere, Mr. FORSYTH might have been pardoned for postponing action until better informed, and until able to communicate with Washington. But in the midst of doubt, uncertainty, confusion, to precipitate his Government into a recognition of a transient despotism, and lead all the moral influence of its support to an intrinsically vicious cause, was an act of diplomatic incompetency, unaccountable and inexcusable. "But the Envoys of France and England set the example." Precisely: there is the rub. He accepted a precedent from quarters where it should have been least acceptable, and went wrong when delay and the exercise of ordinary discretion and independence of judgment would have led him right. We cannot see that the charge of blundering stupidly, and, we suspect, through mere indolence, is at all mitigated by the plea put forth by the *Register*. That blunder is the source of all our difficulties with Mexico.

It is in no spirit of hostility to Mr. FORSYTH that we have occasionally criticized his course. He is unfortunate in representing an Administration, the policy of which towards the Spanish-American States we have never approved, and *he* has shown a disposition to prosecute that misdirection even beyond the limit to which his superiors are willing to go. The mission he fills is, in many points of view, the most important of all. The future history of the Union is largely dependent upon the conduct of our diplomatic relations with Mexico. Mr. FORSYTH cannot be expected to occupy a post so important without being nicely scrutinized, and if he errs repeatedly and flagrantly he shall assuredly be censured. We know of no peculiarity of a foreign mission that should screen it from conscientious criticism.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE CITY AUTHORITIES.—Judge HILTON, of the Court of Common Pleas, has refused the injunction, which was asked by the Harlem Railroad Company, against the Police and Municipal authorities, who were proceeding to stop the use of steam below Forty-second-street. He is of opinion that the City, by its original charter, as well as through the express reservation of right in the Harlem Railroad charter, possesses full control over the matter, and that this control has not been surrendered nor impaired by any agreements or transactions between corporate authorities and the railway officers.

The question, whether the New-Haven Company possesses "greater rights" in the controversy than are claimed by the Harlem Corporation, was last week elaborately argued by distinguished counsel before Judge NELSON, of the United States Supreme Court, at his chambers, in Cooperstown. The New-Haven Company there asked from the United States Circuit Court an injunction in its favor, similar to the one now refused by Judge HILTON to the Harlem Corporation, and Judge NELSON is expected to state his views within the approaching month. The New-Haven Company, in addition to the points taken before the Common Pleas, substantially claim that after one Legislature gave to the City the right to control the Harlem Company in its use of steam, another Legislature expressly authorized the Connecticut Corporation to use steam over the Harlem track as far as that track extends, and that, therefore, as to it the recent ordinance is void.

AN INTERVIEW WITH BRIGHAM YOUNG.—The letter of our Special Correspondent in Utah, which we publish this morning, gives an interesting account of an interview with BRIGHAM YOUNG. In the course of conversation, the Prophet gave a full exposition of his views. While professing extreme reverence for law, love for the Constitution, and a desire to obey the laws of the country, BRIGHAM yet indulged in comments upon the relations of the Mormons to the General Government which do not savor of submission. He explicitly declared that if the President failed to redress Mormon grievances, "the Mormons would redress them for themselves." Other language, of similar tenor, was employed, evincing a settled purpose of hostility to the Government.

City Items.

THE SHOWERS YESTERDAY were just what half the people in the City were wishing for when they came. The preceding night and the morning were exceedingly sultry; pedestrians panted, and those who rode sweltered. Suddenly, when the streets were full of people, large drops—far apart at first, but rapidly increasing in number—began to dot the pavements, soon covered them, and, uniting, flowed in waterfalls over the curb-stones and in torrents down the gutters. Such a scampering of crinoline and white duck coats as took place then is seldom witnessed in Gotham of a Summer's day. Then it cleared up again, the sun burst forth, and all, except the unfortunates who were wet through, was "as smiling as a basket of chips" once more. Other similar showers fell at intervals during the day, and in the evening the air was all the cooler for it.

OLYMPIC CLUB YACHT RACES.—The match between the yacht *Laura Keene*, belonging to the Olympic Club of New-York, and the *Josephine*, for $500, came off at Fire Island, Thursday. The distance was 25 miles, starting from Sammis' dock, thence to a stake-boat off Nichol's Point to the lower buoy, turning the same, and back to the starting point. There was a stiff breeze blowing at the time, which enabled the boats to test their sailing qualities. The race was won by the *Laura Keene* in three hours 15 minutes sailing time, beating the *Josephine* 5 minutes 42 seconds on her allowance of time. The *Laura Keene*, measuring 37 feet on deck, was sailed by BOB FISH of New-York, her builder; and the *Josephine*, 46 feet on deck, was sailed by Captain HENRY CLOCK, of Islip, L. I.

SEWING-GIRLS.—Preliminary movements have been made for a public meeting in behalf of the nine-hour system of labor for the sewing-girls employed in the City manufactories. A circular, setting forth the merits of the proposed reduction, has already received the signatures of many prominent citizens, and is open for new signers at the desk of Mr. AULD, in the Mayor's Office. Employers who favor the reform are looked to for aid and countenance.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE DUER.—We learn that Chief-Justice DUER, of the Superior Court, lies in a critical condition, at the residence of his son in law, on Staten Island. The injury received by the Judge in his fall last Winter has disabled him from attending to his judicial duties ever since, and has finally induced a general debility of his system. We understand that he was delirious on Thursday night, and it was thought he would not survive through the week.

BILLY MULLIGAN'S BAIL FORFEITED.—Yesterday morning, Judge HILTON, of the Court of Common Pleas, refused to grant Judge PHILLIPS' motion to vacate the order forfeiting BILLY MULLIGAN'S bail, in the case of WEBB vs. BILLY, for assault and battery.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY VS. THE CITY AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Yesterday morning Judge HILTON rendered his decision refusing to enjoin the City authorities and Police from interfering with the Railroad Company in their use of steam below Forty-second-street.

A BOAT RUN DOWN BY A STEAMER.—The steamboat *Ohio* ran over a small boat containing four men, off the Fishing Banks, Thursday afternoon. The men were all thrown into the water. A boat was immediately lowered from the steamboat, and they were all speedily rescued. None of them were more hurt than frightened.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board granted only one license on Friday; HENRY BADEAU & SONS, No. 991 Broadway, were the grantees.

There was no mass said, no preaching, no service in one of the Catholic Churches of East Brooklyn last Sunday, but there was great consternation on the faces of the soberer part of the congregation when it was whispered that the clergyman who should have officiated was in the Station-house, having been arrested by a faithful policeman for taking a single drop too much. His Reverence was all right next day—but whether it would be all right with the faithful officer, who neglected to respect person, was a matter of much discussion among the M. P.'s who, unlike him, had neglected to be born in the old country.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Government Agent to Frazer's River—The Policy to be Pursued Towards Miners from the States—Note from Lord Malmesbury—Extra Compensation to Clerks, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 30.

Mr. NUGENT leaves on the steamer with instructions from the State Department, to proceed to the Fraser River country and closely observe the current, and report the same to the Government here. He is to give every assurance to our people now pouring into that country, that their rights will be cared for and protected, if they, on their part, strictly abstain from all violence and disorder.

At the instance of Governor STEVENS, of Washington Territory, our country, through Mr. DALLAS, called the attention of the British Government to the apprehended difficulties with the Governor of Vancouver's Island, in arresting the passage of our citizens into the gold regions. The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord MALMESBURY, promptly responded, and I am permitted to lay his Lordship's reply before the readers of the TIMES.

The undersigned, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Mr. DALLAS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, addressed to him on the 13th instant, calling the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the obstructions which it is apprehended may be offered by the Governor of Vancouver's Island to the passage of citizens of the United States to the districts in British Oregon where gold is reported to have been found.

The undersigned begs leave to assure Mr. DALLAS that the subject of his note shall receive immediate attention, and that Her Majesty's Government are, on their part, disposed, as far as they can properly do so, to deal liberally with any citizens of the United States who may desire to proceed to that quarter of the British Possessions. But Her Majesty's Government must necessarily ascertain in the first place how far the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company bears upon the question, and then generally from the law officers of the Crown whether any legal considerations require attention on the part of Her Majesty's Government in connection with this question.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. DALLAS the assurances of his highest consideration.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 17, 1858.
G. M. DALLAS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

This prompt declaration of a liberal policy towards citizens of the United States—followed, as it has been, by corresponding instructions to the Governor of Vancouver—has induced Mr. BUCHANAN to adopt the means he has to preserve, on the part of our people, good order and strict obedience to law.

Congress, at its last session, passed an act prohibiting either House of Congress from allowing, out of its contingent fund, pay or extra compensation to any employe, unless such employe had been employed under a *resolution*. This act has been so construed by Secretary COBB as to authorize the payment of a large number of claims previously rejected by the First Comptroller of the Treasury. This act, I learn, was framed at the Comptroller's office with a view to securing a legislative rejection of these and all similar claims, but a slight alteration of a single word by our law-makers secured just the opposite result. This will be good news for a great number of Government employes about the national capitol.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* ventures to correct my statement that the Turkish Government had been led to believe the United States would accept the position of ship builder to his Imperial Highness the Sultan—and to prove me in error he cites a letter written by the "Chief of Marine" to Secretary TOUCEY, asking that the Secretary would designate a competent constructor, &c. It is true this letter was written, but it was only presented *after* the responsible position of ship-builder was respectfully declined by our Government. The Pasha was specially instructed to ask that our Government would undertake the construction of a vessel. This, the correspondent referred to, will not deny. Nor will he deny that the request was made by the Admiral, and declined by Mr. TOUCEY. Unless the Government of the Sultan entertained the idea that the United States would construct the ship, why was the request made? And if the idea was entertained, who could have originated it but the person alluded to in my dispatch? The Pasha was no doubt recalled by his Government in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments arising in Turkey after he had sailed hither on his mission. Had it not been for the unexpected collapse of the Sultan's treasury, Mr. WEBB, of New-York, would probably have got the contract for building the vessel for the Ottoman Porte. Q.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE DEMOCRATIC SCHISM IN ILLINOIS—DETERMINATION OF THE PRESIDENT TO PUSH IT TO THE BITTER END—THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION IN DANGER—THE APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 30, 1858.

The Republicans of Illinois are unquestionably well frightened, but the panic will wear off before the battle comes on. Their great danger and the surest hope and reliance of Judge DOUGLAS is a proposed union upon him of the Fillmore Americans with the Anti-Lecompton wing of the Democracy. Mr. FILLMORE received in Illinois 37,000 votes in 1856, which, united with Mr. BUCHANAN'S vote, would have given the Democrats on their Presidential ticket about 46,000 majority, but 20,000 of them voted for Governor BISSELL, and elected him as a Republican. The most remarkable part of this statement is that Senator CRITTENDEN is at the bottom of this movement, and favors the reelection of Mr. DOUGLAS.

At present, the Administration element in the Illinois Democracy amounts to nothing. But the President's resentment, and his powers of intrigue, managing his game even on so distant a field, are not to be despised by the most formidable antagonists. He means to eject Mr. DOUGLAS from the family of Presidential candidates. Defeated in his own State in 1858, and deprived of his commanding position in the Senate, he will not enter the circle at Charleston in 1860. The perfect earnestness of the President in the work he has undertaken was shown by a significant, though intrinsically unimportant, incident last week. The second-best office in the State is the Post-Office at Quincy. It is worth nearly $6,000 a year. It was filled for five years by AUSTIN BROOKS, editor of the Quincy *Herald*—an ardent and able Douglas organ. After a hard contest BROOKS received his reappointment just before the Senate adjourned. He responded in a grateful leader, declaring, however, that he was, and should remain, "a Douglas man." This was enough. Mr. BUCHANAN took time to find one who was not a Douglas man, and, when he found him, turned him into Mr. BROOKS' place.

The editors of the *Union* are frequent guests at Mr. BUCHANAN'S Summer quarters. It was there that the first and the last Anti-Douglas articles, since the adjournment, were composed. The President is very much dissatisfied with the feeble conduct of the Administration State Convention, which was a poor and spiritless affair, and did nothing. Instructions have been given to hold county meetings and make nominations against the Douglas candidates. It is hoped in this way to brand DOUGLAS as Anti Democratic, and to divert 20,000 or 30,000 votes from him.

The reasoning in justification of this course is, that Illinois is not necessary to the Democracy now, but that the party in the State require to be put through its purgation, when it may be counted upon as a reliable member of the National Democracy in 1860.

There is some danger that the Naval Expedition against Paraguay will fall through for the want of vessels of a suitable class. I look upon this plan of extracting money and redress from Paraguay as chimerical. Suppose the ships obtained, armed and equipped, how are they to get up the river in warlike plight? From Buenos Ayres to Asuncion is 1,200 miles of difficult navigation. If my recollection serves me, a British squadron of iron-steamers was repelled and compelled to retreat 10 or 12 years ago at the very outset of an attempt to ascend the Parana. One or two of the steamers were hulled with round shot. Doubtless if our tars and marines could get at Mr. LOPEZ and his cocked hats, they would knock them all into a promiscuous agglomeration of that article, but the getting there is the woe *in limine*. It can hardly be presumed that Brazil, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, or any other State bounding on the Parana, will fail to assist Paraguay against a foe whose presence in the middle of the continent they will all regard as a common danger. There is no doubt that we have perfect cause of war against Paraguay. She has robbed our citizens and insulted the representatives of our country, but to depend upon three little steamers for obtaining satisfaction would be too much like sending three cockle-shells on a whaling voyage.

It is contemplated to purchase or hire a private steamer, if one can be found, and I am told that the *William H. Webb*, built at your port, can be had at a moderate price. The claims are said to amount to $2,000,000, which sum the cost of this mode of collection is likely to equal.

The appropriations of the last session have become, I presume, a bore. Nevertheless, the report of the Clerk of the House on this subject is a very important and interesting document. It is made his duty by law to publish a correct statement of all appropriations of *public money*, made at each session of Congress. Of course, however, he is confined to specific appropriations, because he cannot know the amount of those which are indefinite. This document has been issued. It appears that the aggregate sum set apart for the specific expenditures of Government was $81,824,825. The indefinite, depending in amount upon the adjustment of accounts, and including private bills, are variously estimated at from $2,000,000 to $3,500,000. Adopting $2,500,000 for a compromise, we have $84,324,825. Then we have, *in addition*, applicable to the service of this fiscal year, $16,000,000 of old appropriations, and a large unascertained portion of $7,165,000 of the permanent and indefinite class. Assuming, as I think we safely may, $4,000,000 of the latter item as likely to be expended this year, and as not included in the official statement of the clerk, the subjoined statement of the amount of money provided for Executive expenditure, during the coming year, may be regarded as correct, namely:

By official statement	$81,824,825
Indefinite	2,500,000
Permanent and indefinite	4,000,000
Balances of former appropriations	16,586,588
Total	$104,911,413

It is true I do not regard the sixteen-million item a fair charge in the account for the current year against the Administration, because some similarly large amount must lap over from one year upon another and it is said that twenty-two millions will probably so lap over of the above aggregate upon 1859; but the sum is there, and it is within the legal power of Mr. COBB to spend every cent of the above ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR AND A HALF MILLION OF DOLLARS before the 1st of July next. If he does not, he will get credit with his party for his economy and his forbearance. A.

P. S.—I know you will indulge me with a word on the Post-Office appropriations. I have insisted always upon counting them in, and was the first to call public attention to the pernicious practice of keeping the enormous financial transactions of that Department distinct from those of the General Treasury. The Clerk of the House sustains me. I said the appropriation was $17,500,000. He says it is $19,047,000. The deficit in the Post-Office fund this year will be $12,500,000. A.

THE MISSION OF THE TURKISH ADMIRAL, AMIN BEY AND DRAGOMAN BROWN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 29, 1858.

The correspondent of the *Herald* evinced his usual spleen by endeavoring to contradict my representations of the mission of the Turkish Admiral. He is either desirous to court favor in certain quarters, or is very easily gulled:

"The statements published in *certain* New-York papers that the Turkish Government and its servant, the Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, who was sent to the United States for the purpose of building a ship-of-war, had been deceived by American representatives at Constantinople, are contradicted at the Departments at Washington."

Very *diplomatique*!—at the *departments*! But since all the Departments cannot be interested in this matter, we must reduce the number to two, viz., the State and the Navy. The assertion that "neither the Turkish Government, nor Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA expected the United States Government would build the vessel" is refuted by the official documents brought over by the Pasha.

These documents plainly show that, as we have already stated and again repeat, his (the Admiral's) Government had been induced to believe, by the representations of Mr. JOHN P. BROWN, American dragoman at Constantinople, that the United States would contract for the building of a ship-of-war for the Turkish Navy.

This contradiction then has emanated from the State Department, where Mr. BROWN has friends who are willing to gloss over any of his misdemeanors; of which kind disposition the Amin-Bey affair has also afforded most palpable evidence. Where, we would ask, is the letter from the Grand Vizier accrediting AMIN BEY as an agent to this Government?

No such letter exists, and even the honorable Secretary of State was induced to append his signature to a statement pretending the existence of this voucher, without once suspecting the integrity of his employes.

This statement was palmed off upon the public credulity to screen the audacity of BROWN. In this affair of the Admiral's mission we have only another instance of the extent to which this emboldened individual dares to venture in his race after self aggrandizement. His attainments have been truly surprising, but his course must be stopped, and it is to be hoped that another session of Congress will not close without a thorough investigation of the conduct of Mr. BROWN, our Consul-General, Secretary of Legation, Dragoman, *Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim*, General Agent of the Turkish Government, &c., &c. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 30.

Official advices from China confirm the previously-received intelligence that the Emperor of China has appointed an official of a satisfactory rank to confer with the Peace Commissioners there. This is regarded at Hong Kong as an important step towards the amicable arrangement of the difficulties between the contending parties.

The Railroad Companies with whom a contract was made to carry the mails between Washington and New Orleans in four days, commencing with the present month, have not yet performed the service in that time. This failure will doubtless engage the attention of the Postmaster-General when he returns to Washington. It is caused partly by a deficiency in the means of transportation over about 70 miles of country, between the unfinished railroads from Goodman's depôt and Water Valley, in Mississippi. The large amount of mail matter which has there accumulated has by telegraph been directed to be sent to New-Orleans by way of the Mississippi River.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dale* was at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe Island, on the 9th of June. Commander BLAIR reports to the Navy Department that the officers and crew are in good health, and that of the one hundred and seven previously on the sick list, two died. The *Vincennes* had returned to Porto Praya, and the *

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hammonia* arrived yesterday afternoon with Southampton dates of the 18th, and London papers of the evening of the 17th.

Consols, at 2 P. M., Saturday, were at 95⅜@95⅛ for money, and 95¼@95⅜ for the 5th August.

There is very little news.

The Ottoman Government, besides the punishment it is to inflict on the authors of the massacre at Djidda, offers, it is said, 150,000 francs to the families of the English and French Consuls, who were assassinated.

Preparations were making for the grand *fête* throughout France on NAPOLEON'S birth-day, 15th August.

The Liberal leaders in Spain have issued a manifesto in favor of the O'Donnell Government.

A Paris correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* states that diplomatic relations would probably have been renewed between England and Naples, had it not been for the French Government.

A misunderstanding is reported between Austria and the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

On the 8th, hostilities recommenced between the Mussulmen and Rajahs in Bosnia, and no less than 3,000 Christians crossed the frontier into Austrian Croatia. Two violent conflicts are rumored.

At Warsaw, it is publicly related that there will soon be a general rising in European Turkey, and the presence of so large a Russian force in Poland is said to be to counteract the influence of Austria.

The Russians have received severe checks in Daghestan and Leghistan. After storming some important defiles, they were surprised by the Circassians, and lost 1,800 men and eight guns, and retreated in great disorder.

The Madrid journals of the 12th announce the nomination of 41 new Senators. They say also that it has been decided that M. ISTURITZ should be appointed Ambassador at London, M. MON at Paris, M. RIOS ROSAS at Rome, and the Duke DE OSSUNA at St. Petersburg. The note addressed to the English Cabinet on the subject of Lord MALMESBURY'S speech is represented to be conceived in strong but polite terms. A portion of the Moderado party was displaying great hostility to the new Cabinet. The Ministerial journals assert that the bulk of the party will not follow its example. The Queen and King had presided at a grand distribution of prizes to the most deserving exhibitors of the Agricultural Show of 1857.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 14th contains a Royal decree of the 11th, declaring the prorogation of the Piedmontese Chambers.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Twelve o'clock.—The return published by the Bank of England for the week ending last Wednesday has attracted a good deal of attention, owing to the numerous and important changes which it exhibits, chiefly resulting from the payment of the dividends. As usual, a considerable amount has been distributed amongst the funded proprietors, and this has caused a slight decline in the public deposits, and an increase in those standing at the credit of private individuals. A further reduction had taken place in the reserve of notes, and the bullion had been touched upon to the extent of half a million. The movement in the latter item is partly attributable to the payment of the dividends, inasmuch as some amount of coin is always required; but the chief cause, as our readers are aware, has been the withdrawal for transmission to the Continent. The efflux has received a check, in consequence of the large arrivals announced from Australia, but there does not appear any immediate prospect that what has been withdrawn will be replaced. The other Securities have declined about a million sterling, owing to the repayment of the loans granted during the shutting of the transfer books.

The market for Public Securities has opened firmly this morning, and the latest prices current yesterday afternoon. Although an occasional reaction of ⅛ ₱ cent. may take place, the tone of the market is stronger, and a few good purchases make an immediate impression; but there is still an appearance of dullness, the operations being conducted with extreme caution, and the investments on the part of the public are still of a limited description. Consols are 95⅛@95⅜ for money, and 95⅛@95⅛ for account.

Two o'clock.—The Funds have been heavy, and at a further advance of ⅛ ₱ cent., Consols being 95⅜@95⅛ for Money, and 95⅛@95⅜ for the Account. The New 3 ₱ Cents. are 95¾@96; the Reduced, 95⅜@95⅞; and the 2½ ₱ Cents, 79½. Bank Stock is 222 to 224. June Exchequer Bills are 22s.@23s. prem.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£30,721,595
Government Debt	£11,015,100	
Other Securities	3,459,900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	16,246,595	
Silver Bullion		—30,721,595

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietor's Capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	3,261,710	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,525,291	
Other Deposits	15,616,388	
Seven Days and other bills	841,827	—£36,798,217
Government Securities (including Dead-weight Annuity)	£10,587,476	
Other Securities	15,630,435	
Notes	9,938,235	
Gold and Silver Coin	652,071	—£36,798,217

Naval Intelligence.

We are indebted to Purser SATTERLEE, of the steamship *Granada*, for late advices from Key West.

The United States brig *Dolphin*, Lieutenant J. N. MAFFIT, commanding, was to sail on the 26th, for a cruise on the north side of Cuba. The frigate *Colorado* left Key West, on the 25th, for Boston. She was towed out by the steamer *Matagorda*, of New-Orleans. Her officers and crew will be transferred bodily to the *Roanoke*. The *Jamestown* arrived at Key West on the 23d, and would leave for New-York probably on the 27th.

Key West was healthy with the exception of a few cases of yellow fever brought in there by passing ships. The Surgeon of the *Granada*, Dr. WHEELER, states that the rumor set on foot by the correspondent of the *Herald* at Aspinwall, that yellow fever existed on board that steamer, and that she had carried the disease to Aspinwall, was wholly false. One death only had occurred, which was at Havana. The steamer is in as perfectly healthy and cleanly a condition as it is possible for her to be. There were only ten passengers, who were well. A few of the crew were slightly affected with Isthmus fever.

The war steamer *Fulton* is still detained below Norfolk by the authorities of that place, notwithstanding there is no sickness on board. Mr. NEWELL, the Chief Engineer, has proceeded to Washington to see if the Navy-Yard there can repair the damage to her machinery.

New-Jersey Items.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of young ESTABROOK, who was drowned some days since, at Long Dock, was recovered on Thursday evening, and Corner MCANNALLY held an inquest yesterday. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CONCERT.—The entertainment of the Hoboken Fire Department in aid of their Fund came off on Thursday evening, and was quite successful. Fireworks and dancing were the order of the evening. The entertainment took place at Otto Cottage, Hoboken.

PASSAIC WATER-WORKS.—The Commissioners on Water of Jersey City, in a late report to the Common Council of Jersey City, state that during the past few months they have been constructing four sewers and laterals in Jersey City, which are nearly completed. When finished they will give an aggregate of 11,084 feet of main sewers, 22,507 feet of laterals, 1,675 feet of culverts, and 93 receiving basins, at a cost of about $93,000. The affairs of the Board are represented as being in a very prosperous condition and the revenue will shortly be increased by the addition of the Hoboken Water-Works.

A Fugitive Slave Captured in Indiana.

From the Terre Haute Express.

An old Negro was kidnapped in this place on Wednesday morning last, by some man from Evansville, on the allegation that the African was from Kentucky. The man from Evansville, it appears, followed the Negro up from some point on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, and arrested him, as he said, "on suspicion" of being a fugitive, immediately after the train arrived in Terre Haute. The captive was first taken to the jail, where he was refused admission without the proper writ. He was then taken to the United States Commissioner's office, where the captors hoped to obtain the necessary documents for holding their victim until an investigation could be had as to whom he belonged.

While waiting at the Commissioner's office, one of the negro's keepers remarked that "if the d—d Abolitionists interfere in the matter, they would have a good time of it," or words to that effect. Soon after this a scuffle ensued, in which the negro was badly handled. While this scene was being enacted, "considerable excitement was manifested on both sides, and no little amount of pulling and pushing was done, but, fortunately, nothing serious occurred. The negro was taken from the person who was dealing with him rather severely, as quickly as the circumstances would admit, and was placed into the hands of officer JONES, who slipped him away from the excitement." JONES and the Evansville citizen, so the account closes, put the negro aboard of a wood-train going south, and carried him off.

SUN-STROKE.—About noon, Thursday, CATHARINE AARON was sun-struck as she was passing through Eighth-avenue. She was taken to her residence, No. 174 West Twenty-fifth-street, and recovered under proper medical treatment.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Speech of the Hon. Gerrit Smith at Peterboro'.

From the Evening Post.

The following call was posted through the principal towns in Madison County last week:

GERRIT SMITH FOR GOVERNOR!

To the People of the County of Madison:

You have seen the call for a mass Convention in the city of Syracuse on the 4th of August next. This call had its origin out of the county of Madison. As other counties are moving to make our distinguished citizen Governor of the Empire State, our own county certainly should not be backward in the movement. You are, therefore, earnestly invited to come together in the village of Peterboro, in mass Convention, on Wednesday, 28th of July instant, for the purpose, among other things, of securing the attendance of hundreds of our citizens upon the Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 4th, to nominate GERRIT SMITH. Let the gathering at Peterboro be worthy the occasion and the man.

James Barnett,	Wm E. Fisk,	A. C. Stone,
Caleb Calkins,	Renna'r Northrup,	J. E. Morgan,
Wm. T. Marcy,	C. P. Tobey,	Ira M. Moore.
Jesse Watson,	S. Thomas, Jr.,	Samuel S. Abbott,
Ch. A. Spencer.	S. Roberts	J. Foote,
Milton B. Servis,	E. G. Weld,	Archib'd Campbell,
John A Wilson,	M. Spear,	G. W. Ellinwood,
Loring Fowler,	E. D. Loomis,	Silas W. Tyler.
	O. W Loomis,	

No time or place was specified for the meeting in the call, but the Presbyterian Church was finally selected, and the party began to assemble in it about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day designated. There were from fifty to seventy-five persons present, representing, as I was told, pretty much every town in the county. The meeting had organized before I entered, and two or three resolutions were under discussion, the purport of which was, that the time had come when it was necessary for the friends of freedom and temperance to take an independent stand again; that GERRIT SMITH embodied everything in person and doctrine that was desirable for a Governor; and that this meeting recommended him to all the nominating conventions to be held previous to the election, as their candidate. A gentleman recently from Massachusetts was speaking upon this resolution when I entered. He passed a high eulogium upon GERRIT SMITH, said he was the true exponent of their principles, that no politician could be trusted, and that the people would elect him if the leaders would only give them a chance.

When this gentleman sat down, Mr. NOURSE rose, and asked leave to differ with the preceding speaker about Mr. SMITH'S perfections. Though Mr. SMITH was a great friend to freedom and to free labor, he was the greatest land monopolist in the State, and never earned a cent in his life. How could he, therefore, know how to sympathize with the laboring classes, or be regarded as the symbol of justice among men, which the Governor ought to be. In reply to a question, he said he did not know of any better man, but Mr. SMITH he did not think fit for the office. He did not want any Governor until we could get one of God's anointed.

Dr. RICE, of Cazenovia, thought the time had arrived when the friends of temperance and freedom must move without waiting for the cooperation of politicians. Neither the Republican or Democratic Party could be relied upon at all. He did not know one young Republican or Democrat in Cazenovia who did not drink.

"That's a mistake," came from one of the audience.

Dr. RICE—I would thank him to name him—a young man, I mean, who does not drink beer. They all do it. The Doctor proceeded to speak of Mr. SMITH'S devotion to every good work in the warmest terms, and his confidence that if his friends would take firm ground, and show the Republican Party that if they did not take GERRIT SMITH they were defeated, he would be nominated and elected. He then explained how they defeated the Republican candidate for Assembly in Madison County last Fall, who was a distiller. If our friends (he said) would only take that course always, we should not be put off every year until a more convenient season.

A. C. STONE, formerly member of the State Senate, followed. He said substantially: We must take a practical view of these matters, for it is not worth while to waste words except to secure practical results. If, as Dr. RICE says, the young Republicans and young Democrats all drink, is it out of such material you expect to elect a temperance governor? It is madness to place ourselves outside of all human organization. There are many among the Republicans who would make good governors, and they have many friends. Governor KING has many friends. Would we like them to get together as we are doing to-day, and nominate him, and require all the Republicans of the State to give up their preference and nominate him, without their being heard in defence of their candidate. So with Governor PATTERSON, whom we all esteem. Would we wish to see his friends get together and say "Patterson or defeat?" Certainly not. To all such propositions we should make the same reply. Well, will not our Republican friends make the same objection to our insisting upon the nomination of our choice? There are thousands who would say that they would never submit to be dragooned into the support of any candidate in that way. We must have harmony and united action in the Republican Party. Disunited, we can have no success—nor can we, upon a mere temperance issue; though I would not advise the nomination of any one who would not befriend a prohibitory law. No one need be told that the choice of Peterboro and of Madison County is in our midst, (Mr. SMITH had entered a few minutes before,) but let us have the assurance that the whole heart of the State beats with us. I believe that the rural districts would, but when you go to the east and to the cities, those political pest houses where nothing good was to be looked for, he would not be supported. Now, if Mr. SMITH is named here to-day and again at Syracuse on the 4th of August, what assurance have we that the nomination would be responded to in the Republican Convention? If that Convention takes our grounds, as it very probably will, what reason can we offer for opposing its nominations? (A VOICE—That's fair.) Should the Republican Convention lay down that we are to have a prohibitory law, a personal liberty bill, and nominate faithful men, what objection can we make to supporting them? Mr. SMITH is not a man to desire a nomination merely for defeat. Let us not be too hasty, or we may do what we will regret. When I find the *Argus*, the *Day Book* and such papers, patting us on the back and telling us to go ahead, that Mr. SMITH and Mr. SMITH only, is worthy of our support; when we receive praise from such, I am for pausing to see whether we are not working for our enemies rather than for our friends.

Mr. STONE was followed by a Mr. DOWNEY, if I understood the name correctly. Mr. DOWNEY spoke substantially as follows: "What 'Squire STONE has said, is well worth considering. As he says, we should all unquestionably take pride in having the candidate of our choice elected Governor, and yet we ought to look ahead and see the results of the extreme course we propose on the perpetuity of the Republican Party. Suppose the friends of other candidates follow our example and call their independent Conventions; would it not look to us like dictating? We certainly would resent it. It might result in the triumph of a Lecompton Democrat, and break up the Republican Party. If we go to Syracuse in September, and say, 'Take our candidate or we will defeat yours,' will not the delegates to that Convention, who, we presume, are as independent as ourselves, resent the proposal, while, had Mr. SMITH come before the Convention as the other candidate, he might have the best chances of a nomination? I think this a bad movement, such a movement as no intelligent far-seeing politician would have dreamed of. I think it ill-advised; unless you see some advantage in it I do not. I fear it has damaged Mr. SMITH permanently for the future. It looks to me as though an enemy was at the bottom of all this work, and no friend of true Republicanism, and it behooves us to be on our guard and, see that we are not betrayed. The wire-workers and enemies of the Republican Party have got up this movement. I charge it, designing men are at the bottom of this movement. There is a man at the bottom of it who tried to run SALMON P. CHASE against FREMONT, and defeat—

A VOICE—Who is it?

Mr. DOWNEY—PEYUNE. [I so understood the name.] Let us not be carried away by an admiration of Mr. SMITH, deserved as it is, and do anything foolish. It is child's play to attempt to act without the cooperation of the rest of the State, and will only tend to promote the interests of the bastard Democracy.

Mr. STONE rose a second time to express his hope that this movement may bring Mr. SMITH'S claims to the attention of the people; that it will show that we are tenacious of our principles, and not willing so wait "till Cæsar's wife hath better dreams," and when the Republican Party meet in September, they will pin those principles of Freedom and Temperance to the party platform, not as we did at Buffalo with slippery elm from Kinderhook, but firmly and securely. He was satisfied, however, that if we nailed Mr. SMITH'S name to the mast, and said we would support no one but him, we should do just what our enemies most desired.

Squire FOOT then rose and offered a resolution in favor of recommending the Convention of the 4th of August to defer making a nomination until after the State Temperance Society had met, because, through the recommendation of Mr. SMITH and others, the State Committee had, at a recent meeting, resolved to recommend the State Society to nominate a State ticket for the coming election.

Mr. FOOT, in support of this resolution, read a speech setting forth the facts of the resolution in detail, the substance of which was that he felt himself bound to await the action of the State Temperance Society, and could not enter honorably into bonds with any other political organization, until after that Society had acted.

SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH.

A motion was then offered, that, for the purpose of knowing whether Mr. SMITH will accept the nomination for Governor, this meeting invite from him an expression of opinion. After some little debate, and the passage of the motion, Mr. SMITH arose.

GERRIT SMITH has a remarkably fine presence, standing full six feet two, I should think; his features are classical, and their expression attractive. His head is large, his forehead high, and indeed his whole brain above the ears, like Sir WALTER SCOTT'S, is unusually high, while his voice is one of the finest, for oratorical purposes, I ever heard. He spoke about half an hour, and in that short time displayed many of the rarest qualities of an orator. I can give you but a very imperfect idea of what he said, though I believe I remember his points.

I have listened (he said) with a great deal of interest to this discussion. Some of the doctrines I have not regarded as sound, and, I may say, that some of the allusions to men I did not approve of. The name of Mr. PEYUNE has been suggested as very active in this movement. I consider Mr. PEYUNE a faithful and devoted friend to Temperance, and all other cherished reforms. But just here I wish to say, the name has nothing to do with the merits or demerits of this movement. The cause is none the worse for Mr. PEYUNE'S wickedness, nor better for his goodness. Our inquiry should be, What is morally right and just in itself?

In regard to nominations, I think the resolutions were wise and modest; but I wish to defend the right of every meeting, of every family, of every man, to make a nomination. I have a right to go out on this green and nominate myself for President, if you please, subject only to prudential considerations. Suppose you nominate me. The Convention on the 4th are not bound to take me; they may find a better man. You will have sense enough to take their man if you prefer him. The Temperance Convention have the same right. Suppose the Republicans put up a man who will command a larger vote than I, are you going to be so absurdly fanatical as to vote for me? I hope not. If you do I will not vote with you.

In regard to this movement, I first heard of it in an obscure Cortland County paper, printed at Magrawville. I supposed it to be the sentiment of Cortland County. Soon after I heard of a call circulated in Oswego, signed by two hundred persons, some of them the most worthy people of all parties in that place. Indeed, it received support from all parties except those who hold office, those who expect office, and now and then a very rigid doctor of religion. That fact, by the way, has often, said Mr. SMITH, brought to my mind the fact that when I ran for Congress, every minister of religion in my district voted for me. That was very creditable to our clergy, and I have not forgotten it.

Now, shall I accept a nomination if tendered to me? I have been written to by many of my friends, and the impression got to be general that I would never take office again. I was 56 years old before I ever held any public office. Then I went to Congress. My habits are formed for private life. I prefer it, but I feel bound to say that if the Convention should be a large one, and I have reason to believe it an earnest movement, I shall accept. On the other hand, if it should prove to be a small Convention, and lacking in earnestness and devotion to the great question we have most at heart, I shall not accept. I am too old to busy myself with shams.

I think there will be an independent nomination, and I welcome it. I think it is needed to defend the right. I have regretted to witness to-day so much deference to party. What have we to do with party? The question is not what the party wills, but what does God will? Whether we are swayed by a Czar or by a party, it is equally ruinous—equally violates our manhood. The leaders say the people have no right to move outside of party. That position I trample on. [The old gentleman here brought his foot to the floor with an emphasis that made the old church tremble.] Your right to put me in nomination without the approval of the Republican Convention is denied. The Oswego *Times*, with many compliments to me, says that this movement must not be regarded as of any moment unless approved and sanctioned by the Republican Convention. Just so fast as we banish this despotism of party, so fast we rise to the level of our manhood. All parties have failed to fulfil the office of civil government.

I deny that Government has any other office than to protect person and property.

Have we, then, a Government in this State? No; I deny it. That is no Government which leaves the least black baby unprotected. What we want of a Government is to protect those who need protection. I have thought what a perfect description of a true Government was that given in the 72d Psalm:

"He shall judge thy people with righteousness and thy poor with judgment. He shall judge the poor of the people; he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break to pieces the oppressor."

You may ask all history in vain for so true a picture of a civil Government as that. The Republican Party has disappointed me. As you know, it came into power and I went to Albany last Winter. I went to my friend LITTLEJOHN—he was my friend. He had reason to be. I asked for a personal liberty bill. It was due to the State, to the party, to our manhood. I drew the bill. It had just two sections. It punished any person who should assist in sending any man into Slavery. LITTLEJOHN acted nobly. Though Speaker of the House, he held up this bill in caucus in my handwriting, and defended it, but it was defeated. He then took it into the Legislature—it was defeated there, too, by just ten votes, and I was struck by the geographical character of the vote. Every member from the old Silas Wright radical Democratic districts, from St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Jefferson and Oswego Counties, voted for the bill to a man. In SEWARD'S county, and in Seward districts through the State, the members voted to a man against it. I then learned that an Anti Slavery Democrat was more to be relied on than an Anti Slavery Whig. I returned sad. I find our State to-day is a Slave State—that we have no Government, no security for the person. The Republican is infinitely better than any of the other parties, but it lacks courage and conviction.

Mr. SMITH then went on to speak of the temperance question, and of the vital necessity of a prohibitory law, to which the Republican Party had also proved unfaithful. When he closed, the meeting passed the resolutions and adjourned.

I have been able to give a very imperfect idea of the discussion, which lasted some four hours. A personal liberty bill and a prohibitory liquor law were regarded by all the speakers as the panacea for all our troubles, and some of the speakers thought that neither of these measures had anything to expect from the Republican Party; that it was gauged on quite too low a plane to afford any satisfaction to men of their way of thinking. There seemed, however, to be a diversity of opinion upon this point, a few thinking that the Republican Party still contained a great many earnest friends of freedom and temperance.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Ward's Island Purchase—Swill-Milk—The Williamsburg Ferry—An Injunction not heeded by the Chairman.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening—President CLANCY in the Chair.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman STARR, and adopted:

Resolved, That the City Chamberlain be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board, at an early day, the amount and nature of the securities transferred to him by the late Chamberlain, SHEPARD KNAPP; also, the amount paid into his hands from the 1st day of September, 1857, to the 1st day of March, 1858, and the amount of drafts upon him during that time; also, what amount, if any, has been to the credit of Trust Accounts, without investment, since the 1st day of September last.

The following ordinance to amend the ordinance reorganizing the Finance Department, was laid over.

The Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. Section 65 of the ordinance Reorganizing the Finance Department of the City of New-York, approved Dec. 31, 1857, is hereby amended and shall read as follows:

SEC. 65. The Receiver of Taxes may, with consent of the Common Council, from time to time appoint as many additional clerks as may be necessary, not exceeding eight, and for a period of six months from the date of such appointments, at a rate of compensation not exceeding three dollars for each day.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The resolution in relation to the "Harlem Ferry franchise" was called up again and laid over.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Alderman TUCKER and laid over.

Whereas, The custom of casting into the street of all manner of liquid filth from premises termed tenement houses, is an intolerable nuisance, and should be abated forthwith; and

Whereas, The Common Council have the power, and it is their duty, as a sanitary measure, to pass such ordinances as may be necessary to prevent, as far as possible, such practices; and,

Whereas, The purposes for which sewers are constructed, is that all liquid matter might be carried off under the surface into the rivers, in place of being allowed to run upon the surface; therefore,

Rasolved, That the following ordinance be adopted. The Mayor, &c., do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Every owner or lessee of houses or premises termed "Tenemant Houses," located upon streets in which sewers are built, or may hereafter be built, shall cause said premises to be connected with the sewer by a good and sufficient drain, constructed of brick, earthenware, or iron, with sufficient basins attached for the purpose of receiving such liquids, and conveying the same under the surface, to the sewer in the street.

SEC. 2. Every owner or lessee of such houses or premises who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the said provisions shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

A report was presented and adopted in favor of removing the obstructions, such as old abutments of a bridge, which formerly crossed from Harlem to Ward's Island.

Alderman BOOLE objected to it, because there was no provision for it in the tax levy.

Alderman DAVIES said the obstructions should be moved immediately, and referred to the recent loss of the *King Philip* there. The report was adopted.

The ordinance requiring hackmen to wear badges, which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances, was called up and adopted.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the Committee on Ordinances be discharged from further consideration of the "Swill-Milk Ordinance." He did so because he thought the ordinance should be taken up immediately; the public required its adoption, that they might know what kind of milk they purchased.

Alderman TOUMEY moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

Alderman REED hoped the ordinance would not be adopted. He thought the Committee should be allowed to make a report.

Alderman TOUMEY moved that the Committee be directed to report in September.

Alderman ADAMS could not see why, if it was necessary for hackmen to wear badges, it was not equally necessary that the milkmen should be marked. This was the warm season, and he thought the ordinance should be acted on immediately.

Alderman TOTMEY'S motion was carried by a vote of 8 to 6:

AYES—Messrs. Clancy, Hoffmire, Stevens, Toumey, Lines, Read, Boole and McSpedon.

NOES—Messrs. Tucker, Starr, Adams, Wilmott, Owens and Davies.

The Mayor's Message vetoing the proposition to purchase all the land composing Ward's Island, not now owned by the City, was called up, and Alderman STARR moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the Mayor's objections.

The motion was adopted by a vote 12 to 2.

The resolution from the Councilmen, granting land to the Orphans' Home, was confirmed by a vote of 12 to 2, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

The resolution to sell at auction the lease of piers Nos. 25 and 26, East River, for a ferry to Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was called up.

Alderman TUCKER moved to strike out Fulton-street and insert South Seventh-street, Williamsburg. Lost by a vote of 8 to 6.

The Chairman (Alderman STEVENS) here announced an injunction, without stating its nature.

Alderman DAVIS moved to non-concur. Lost.

Alderman DAVIS wished to know what the nature of the injunction was.

The Chair said he was not aware of the nature of it.

The vote to concur was called, when Aldermen TUCKER, OWENS, STARR and DAVIS declined voting unless they could be informed of the nature of the injunction.

The vote stood 8 to 2, Aldermen REED and WILMOT voting No.

The Chair declared the resolution adopted.

Alderman TUCKER appealed from the decision of the Chair, on the ground that as there was an expenditure of money, nine votes were necessary.

The decision was not sustained.

The vote was then reconsidered and laid over.

The Board then adjourned to the third Monday in August.

Police Intelligence.

IMPORTANT ARREST AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—About a week ago, the premises of Messrs. R. & W. Ryle, Paterson, N. J., were burglariously entered, and robbed of 550 pounds of fringe silk, valued at $4,000. Information being communicated to Sergeant Lefferts, of the Detective Police force, that two large trunks had been taken to a certain house in Fifty-fourth-street, under suspicious circumstances, the facts were made known to officers King and Bennett, to follow out. For a few days past the officers have been actively engaged in the matter, and yesterday they succeeded in recovering the whole of the stolen property. They traced it from Fifty-fourth-street to a grocery store in Thirteenth-street, whence it passed through the hands of a noted "fence," and was finally found at a butcher's shop at No. 456 Eighth-avenue. Several of the persons implicated were arrested, and further interesting developments are expected to-day.

PURSUING THEIR VOCATION.—A gang of desperate young thieves nightly frequent the City Hall Park, and make no ado of knocking down a stranger, and dispossessing him of his money, watch and other valuables. On Thursday evening, as Mr. Bancroft, of Connecticut, who is stopping at Tammany Hotel, was passing through the Park, two of the gang assaulted him, and were about completing a transfer of his personal valuables, when Captain Weed, of the Second Ward, happening to pass by, saw the encounter, and hurried to the assistance of the unfortunate countryman. The two fellows—whom the Captain succeeded in arresting—proved to be Thomas Muller and Wm. Finney, well-known thieves, who make their headquarters at "Cow bay," on the Five Points. They were committed to the Tombs for trial.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Charles Magues, a butcher, was arrested on Thursday evening by the Tenth Ward Police on suspicion of being implicated in the recent burglary upon the store of Frederick Muller, No. 70 Grand-street when $75 in money were stolen, and also the burglary upon the store No. 111 Reade-street, upon which occasion almost $300 worth of goods were carried away. Justice STEERS committed him to answer. A bowie-knife, pistol and some pawn-tickets were found in his possession.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—Henry Rogers, formerly a merchant of this City, doing business in Chambers-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having in the Fall, in Nov 1855, fraudulently obtained nearly $600 worth of goods of Mr. Ernest Richter, also a merchant of this City. The accused, it is alleged, represented that he was worth $15,000 over his liabilities, and having obtained the goods then fled to California, from which place he has just returned. He gave bail in $1,000 to answer the charge.

STABBING.—Two colored men, Thomas Lewis and Elijah Pendleton, had an altercation Thursday evening at No. 152 Church street. Lewis at length drew the blade from a sword-cane, and stabbed his opponent twice in the thigh, inflicting serious wounds. He was arrested and committed for examination. The fight occurred in consequence of an insult offerred by Pendleton to the wife of Lewis.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Philip Smith, well known to the Police of the First Ward, where he resides, as a desperate character, Thursday evening assaulted Mary Ferry with an axe, striking her over the head, and so seriously injuring her that her recovery is deemed very doubtful. He was promptly arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

POLICEMAN BEATEN.—Three Irish laborers, named Edward Hays, Wm. McKinney, and Lawrence Lanahan, after having been drinking freely, began to create a disturbance on Thursday evening in the upper part of the Twelfth Ward. Officer O'Conner attempted to arrest them, and for his interference was badly beaten. The men were finally captured through the assistance of other officers, and detained for examination.

Mayor's Office—FRIDAY.

AN UNPLEASANT SITUATION.—Three Italians, whose names are unknown, applied to J. Ahrens & Co.'s intelligence office, at No. 135 Cedar-street, for situations. They were sent to Albany, with the promise that on their arrival they would be employed immediately on a farm near that city. Finding no such place, they returned to New-York. On making complaint to the Mayor, they succeeded, through the efforts of Officer Hall, in recovering $3, being the amount they had paid.

BOGUS TICKETS.—John Dunn and two of his friends from Minnesota were fleeced at a bogus ticket office, kept by Stephen Gordon, in West-street. Officer Hilliard visited the place and succeeded in recovering the whole amount, namely, $450—three tickets at $150 each—the amount of overcharge being about $30 on each ticket.

THE CITY ORDINANCES.—The hackmen are more cautious since they have heard of the strict enforcement of the City ordinances by the Mayor. There is an evident diminution in the number of offenders. On Friday only a solitary case was brought before the Marshal—that of Martin Gerald, who was fined $1 for soliciting passengers. The "ticket operators" are also becoming more wary. Several of them were at the Mayor's Office yesterday, and one of them ventured to hand to the Mayor a form of ticket from an office, assuming to authorize the holder as a sort of broker. The Mayor was of opinion that such a certificate would be no protection, and promised to take time to consider whether there were any grounds for another opinion.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Rooseveit sts.

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HE'S GOING TO DO IT.—WYMAN the wonderful Wizard and Ventriloquist at Barnum's Museum, is going to do it. He is going to astonish even himself this afternoon and evening, with the number and variety, the excellence and comicality of his necromantic tricks and illusions. He is.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Before using this balsamic remedy, open the pores by warm fomentations. Then rub in the salve, and wherever the sore, swelling, wound, bruise, or eruption may be located, it will speedily disappear.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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CASUALTIES.—MORRIS FICKS, a boy 12 years of age, attempted, on Thursday evening, to get on to the back of a carriage, and thrust one of his legs between the spokes of one of the wheels, fracturing his thigh. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. JAMES CLAYTON, of No. 111 Mott-street, was playing with a pistol, when it was accidentally discharged, shattering his left hand. He was removed to the City Hospital.

FATAL RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.—ARTHUR LEWIS, a child 2½ years of age, fell yesterday morning from third story window of No. 35 Greenwich avenue, and was killed instantly. The nurse had carelessly left the child playing by the open window.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—PATRICK GRIFFIN was drowned on Thursday evening while bathing at the foot of Fifty-first-street, E. R. His body was not recovered. The deceased leaves a wife and five children.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Beware of Burglars!!!**

The recent police returns indicate a great increase of burglaries. Every night dwelling-houses and stores are entered—which might be entirely prevented by the use of the Rotary Lock, patented and manufactured by the subscribers. VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Safes always Reliable.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Min., July 20, 1858.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.:

Gentlemen: Last Fall I purchased one of your fire-proof Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks. Last night it was attacked by burglars. Having effected an entrance into the room, they attempted to blow open the safe, by exploding powder in the key hole and under the door, but both lock and door resisted their efforts, and saved the money in the safe. The lock operated as well this morning as ever.

Yours, truly, R. J. BALDWIN.

On hand and for sale a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE MANIFESTATION.—(Independent Episcopal.) Bishop ZAVAL will preach at the Hall of this Church, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) August 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Morning Subject—*The Sovereign rule of God in the Universe.* Evening Subject—*The lack of vital piety the cause of the calamities of the Church.* N. B.—A collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of this Infant Church.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will meet at the corner of 2d-av. and 27th-st., on SUNDAY, Aug. 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend divine service in a body, at the Mission Chapel, corner of 2d-av. and 28th-st. A funeral sermon will be preached on the death of our brother soldier, JEREMIAH SHAW, aged 72 years, by the Rev. Mr. MATTHIAS E. WILLING. Let every Veteran attend. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

THE REV. PROFESSOR MATTISON preaches regularly every SABBATH, at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, (entrances from Broadway,) at 10½ A. M., and 2½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible-Class at 2½ P. M. A delightful place of worship; Congregational singing; free seats; small expenses, and a free pulpit.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET MISSION CHURCH—No. 108 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. A love feast will be held at the above place TO-MORROW MORNING at 9 o'clock, after which the sacrament will be administered. Preaching in the AFTERNOON and EVENING. Friends of the City Mission, and all who love our Lord, are invited to attend.

DIVINE SERVICE MAY BE EXPECTED EVERY SABBATH as usual, in the Reformed Dutch Church on 7th-av., (late the Rev. Dr. Gordon's.) Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The usual evening services will be continued. Lecture on TUESDAY and prayer meetings on FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. D. J. PATTERSON will Preach in the Brooklyn Institute, City of Brooklyn, on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Also, the Rev. JAMES PRESTLY, of New-York, at 3½ AFTERNOON. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Evening—subject—*Marriage and Mormonism.* Services to commence at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Catharine sts. Divine service will be continued EVERY SABBATH, MORNING and EVENING, during the Summer. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, formerly a sailor.
L. P. HUBBARD, Sec. Port Society.

BY THE WILL OF GOD, I SHALL PREACH in the ship-yard (having obtained permission) at the foot of Houston-st., East River, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Christ's Church, against which the gates of Hell shall not prevail.*
DANIEL MILTON.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Rev. Dr. ADAMSON, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH—BEDFORD-ST.—The ordinance of Baptism will be administered on SUNDAY MORNING next. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING; also on the following SABBATH, August 8, after which he will be absent from the City for a few weeks.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN 21st., near 6th-av., (the Rev. Mr VAN NEST, Minister,) will be open the 1st and 2d LORD'S DAYS in August. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are invited.

OLD DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Greenwich and Hudson sts. The Rev. B. M. ADAMS, pastor. Service TO-MORROW throughout the day. MORNING sermon on *The Christian Racer.* Seats free.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ and 2½. Seats provided for strangers.

THE REV. WM. H. MILBURN, PASTOR OF the Pacific st. Methodist E. Church, corner of Pacific and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, (a short distance from the Atlantic-st. Ferry,) will preach in the above Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT D. WILKINSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. DR. MORRIS, Rector of St. Philip's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free.

BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT ZION, WILL preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject—*The Foolishness of Preaching.*

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Baptism in the morning at the South Church, 25th-st., after the morning service.

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHAPEL, Cherry-st, above Clinton, [Rev. J. INSKIP will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE CHURCH—(THE Rev. Dr. FORBES.)—Arrangements have been made with the Rev. Dr. FERRIS to supply this Church during the month of August. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, JERSEY City, corner Grove and Montgomery sts. The Rev. H. P. CROZIER will preach here TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on the *Immortal Life.*

SPIRITUALISM.—MEETING AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY at 3½ P. M. Circle in the EVENING at 7½. Several mediums will be present.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF PALESTINE Lodge No. 204 F. and A. M. are hereby notified to meet at their Lodge Room, No. 207 Bowery, at 12 o'clock on SUNDAY, Aug. 1, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, DAVID S. BURNS.
By order. H. R. JACKSON, W. M.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF Southern New-York, will commence its annual session in the room Odd Fellow's Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock.
By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, covered to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

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Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kind of work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

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COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.
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WILLIAM BURGER,
late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

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J. S. RIDGWAY, No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TWENTY-SIXTH NIGHT
of those popular young Americans,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
THE IRISH BOY and YANKEE GAL,
whose performances during the past four weeks have been received with the
UNQUALIFIED ENCOMIUMS
of the PRESS and the PUBLIC.
Mrs. Florence in her
PROTEAN PERFORMANCES,
Singing her original songs of
"Johnny was a Shoemaker,"
"Way Down in Maine,"
"Riddle Cum Dinkey Do," &c.
N. B.—These songs are the sole property of Mrs. Florence, having been written expressly for her by her husband, and all persons using them surreptitiously will be prosecuted, as they have been copyrighted according to law.
To-night (Saturday) will be performed the military drama, in two acts, called
THE IRISH HUSSAR.
O'Neil (in the Prussian service)..... Mr. W. J. Florence
To be followed by the comic interlude by C. W. Taylor, of Boston, called
A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.
Fanny Tottle, Madame Killota, Mlle. Julie, Hezekiate Slocum, Molly Leaf, Tom Taffrail, } By Mrs. W. J. Florence, the American Vestris.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
MONDAY—Twenty-eighth night of the
FLORENCES.
IN REHEARSAL,
A new old musical nonsensical burlesque, and a new protean farce, called
ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 31.
MORE ATTRACTIONS.
George Dibden Pitt's drama in two acts,
THE LAST MAN,
with that great artist,
MR. BLAKE,
in his wonderful personation of Geoffrey Dale.
Mr. Davidge.....as.....Jacob Codling.
Mr. Brougham.....as.....Pocahontas.
Mr. Davenport (first time).as.....John Smith.
Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Ida Vernon.
Promenade concert in the Garden at 7.
THE LAST MAN.
Promenade Concert and intermission.
POCAHONTAS.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Orchestra seats 75 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Proprietor, Lessee and Manager.....Mr. A. H. PURDY.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1858.
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of
THE BATTLE OF THE HEART.
To be followed by the Drama of
RINALBO RINALDINI.
The whole to conclude with
THE FIRST PEEP AT A WOMAN.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH OF AUGUST.
THE FIRST DAY,
AUGUST 2,
Grand Concert commences at 2 o'clock precisely.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Fest-Overture.....H. Marschner
The Musical Telegraph.....H. Kühner
March and Chorus—"Tannhauser".....R. Wagner
Grand Pot-pourri.....C. Zuehner
An interval of ten minutes.
PART II.
Fest-Overture.....J. V. Arx
(Expressly composed for the festival.)
Wedding March.....Mendelssohn
Grand Medley.....C. Zuehner
March—"Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, THEO. THOMAS, E. GRILL, MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI, A. J. ARX.
A GRAND ACROBATIC EXHIBITION
AND
GYMNASTIC FETES
Will take place at 4 o'clock, by the well-known
BROTHERS DE BACH.
After which the
BAL CHAMPETRE
Will commence on the Large Platform. The entire
DOUBLE BAND OF THE 55TH REGIMENT,
CONDUCTED BY
MR. HIRSCHMAN.
In other portions of the Park will be
The WASHINGTON BAND.....Mr. ATKINS
SHELTON'S BAND.....Sig. GRAFULLA
SENIA BAND.....Sig. SENIA
THE MUSIC FOR DANCING
Will commence at.....5½ o'clock
During the Bal Champetre, as soon as the evening commences to darken, the whole of the Woods will be magnificently illuminated by
PROFESSOR GRANT
with his
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT.
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
Will be given at.....8 o'clock
BY
JOSEPH G. AND ISAAC EDGE,
PROGRAMME OF THE FIREWORKS.
True Lovers' Knot.
Date Tree of the Desert.
Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
Illuminated Yew Tree.
Star of America.
Fairies' Frolic.
Shield of Our Union.
Music.
expressly arranged and first produced upon this occasion
It commences with a beautiful wheel of crimson and green fires, changing to the various emblems of Music, an arch raised above them, with the words "Musical Festival," which is succeeded by
A GRAND MOSAIC BATTERY,
filling the air with flights of Red, Green and Blue Stars, Shells, &c.
ILLUMINATED BOMBS,
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS.
The PROGRAMMES of the SECOND and THIRD DAYS will be published hereafter.
The CONTEST BETWEEN the VARIOUS SANGVEREINS will take place upon WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4.
Admission 25 cents. Ticke's of admission may be purchased at the Academy of Music, at the various Music Stores, and at the different entrances of the Park.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will run to convey passengers from the foot of Broome and 10th sts.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD.....Proprietor | S. BLEEKER.....Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with the grand
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

FRENCH COMPANY.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
Opposite Niblo's.
EXTRA PERFOMANCE.
SATURDAY, July 31, 1858.
COMEDIE VAUDEVILLE.
GRAND BALLET.
CHANSONNETTI.....par.....M. EDGARD
Grand Pas de Quatre
And Comedie-Vaudeville.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY
from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

PALACE GARDENS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
FIREWORKS! FIRE BALLOON!
TO-NIGHT.
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
PROMENADE CONCERTS and FIREWORKS on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

PALACE GARDENS.
The "PALACE GARDEN POLKA," composed by THOS. BAKER, the celebrated popular Composer and Director of the Orchestra at Palace Garden, is rendered in splendid style, on every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING. Admittance, 25 cents.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT OF the American Dramatic Fund Association will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, on which occasion all the Dramatic talent in the City, not otherwise engaged, will combine to render this Festival Entertainment worthy of the occasion.
The first artistes in each branch of the art will have the honor of appearing, as the performances will combine Tragedy, Comedy, Spectacle, Farce, Melo-drama, Singing and Dancing, and an entirely new Allegorial sketch written and arranged by its author expressly for this occasion.
For particulars, see bills of the day.
Tickets 50 cen's; Ampitheatre 25 cents.
Doors open at 5½ o'clock; commence at 6½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

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TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, A YOUNG man, as assistant teacher, to go to North Carolina. He must be an American and a graduate of Yale, Amherst or Williams College, and well versed in mathematics and the higher English branches. To a young man possessing the requisite qualifications, a fair salary will be given. Address Box No. 3,246 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, a thorough scholar, experienced teacher, and strict disciplinarian, wishes a situation as teacher of Classics in a first-class institution. A situation in Philadelphia or the South preferred. Address GRADUATE, care of John Panington & Son, Philadelphia.

A GENTLEMAN OF MANY YEARS' EXperience as a teacher of Classics, French, and the higher English branches, would accept an engagement to teach any or all of the above, in some first-class institution. Application to be made by letter, addressed XENOPHON, Box No. 144 *Times* office, for one week.

A YOUNG MAN, LIBERALLY EDUCATED, and with several years' experience as Principal in public schools and academies, desires an engagement in a similar capacity. Satisfactory recommendations given. Address HOMER, Box No. 165, *Times* office.

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AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

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GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware. Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets. Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.
A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

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AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.
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All the fine goods proportionately cheap.
GUIPURE MANTILLAS,
DUSTERS AND TRAVELING CLOAKS.
ALL SELLING OFF
TO CLOSE THE SEASONS' SALE.
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THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Lately belonging to
A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge,
Will be sold for cash, at retail or in job lots, to dealers, at ruinously low prices. The stock is large, and consists of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Cloths, Lawns, White Goods, Damasks, &c., and in Laces and Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves and Ladies' Kids, it is full and complete, and they all must be sold.
By order of the Assignee, W. H. MELLEN.

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"NOTHING TO WEAR."
D. APPLETON & CO. publish this day a striking Society Poem of universal interest, entitled
"TWO MILLIONS!"
By WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.,
the popular author of that most spirited and successful production,
"NOTHING TO WEAR,"
which had so extraordinary a circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and was everywhere quoted, applauded, and imitated.
"TWO MILLIONS"
is distinguished by all the brilliant characteristics of the writer as to wit, force, and tenderness, and will be found in all respects equal, if not superior, to
"NOTHING TO WEAR."
"Look through the world which all about you lies,
The noisy town, its common daily life,
Flushed with coarse passions now with selfish strife,
The crowded street, the dens of vice and want,
The gilded halls where pride and fashion flaunt,
And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
Weave, if you will, the epic of to-day."
"TWO MILLIONS."
A SMALL, ATTRACTIVE 12mo.
In FANCY BOARDS, 50 cents
D. APPLETON & CO.,
New-York.

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A book of great interest and spirit, and one that brings out in a strong light some peculiar traits of American character.
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Its style is good, perspicuous and varied; many of its descriptions and pictures are very graphic.
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An unusually well-written and interesting book.
GEORGE MELVILLE,
as a first effort, stands unrivaled.
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NEW MUSIC.
"Ho! the Deep;" 25c. "Spirit of the Island Home;" 25c. "Sister Spirit, stay not here;" 50c. Three very beautiful songs. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, by W. R. C. CLARK & CO., Publishers,
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Prominent politicians and other noted personages are portrayed with a bold and unsparing hand, while the adventures of the Major are humorous and lively.—*U. S. Directory.*
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BY OWEN VARRA.

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THE CATHOLIC CONFEDERACY against the liberties of man is detailed in JOBSON'S RED FLAG, of this day. Price 3 cents, at DUNCALF'S, No. 122½ Fulton-st; REASON'S, No 56 Bond-st.; THORNTON'S, No. 241½ Bowery, &c., &c.

INSTRUCTION

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK, of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents, giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston *via* Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No. 111 Broadway; the Rev. R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev. F. TIFFANY, Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. J. KENDALL, D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. F. HARRINGTON, the Rev. WARREN BURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS, D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D. D., Boston.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

A CLERGYMAN IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-York, would be happy to receive four young ladies in his family to educate with his own children, under the care of an accomplished English lady. French, Music, Singing, and all the branches of an English education taught. The house is delightfully situated in a very healthful locality, and the advantages for health, comfort and culture, are peculiar and uncommon. For terms and other particulars, apply to CLERICUS, box No. 2,169 New-York City.

MR. AND MADAM DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies removed to No. 1 West 24th-st., first door from 5th-av. The above principals have associated to their institute Miss Jane R. Bulkley, who has had in charge for the last ten years the senior English classes in Rutgers Institute. Mr. Don Bernard, graduate in letters and laws of the University of Paris, Madam Don Bernard, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. The school will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars on premises.

FRENCH HOME EDUCATION.—PARENTS preferring their children to be educated under their eyes, will find a competent French lady, by addressing, for two weeks, Miss ARBOLES, at Newport, R. I. Her method is that employed in first-class schools of Geneva, Paris and New York, where she has taught. Besides French, she teaches German, Italian, Spanish, and all the higher branches of education. Two hours daily, $100 per quarter. Would also accept a resident situation. Speaks and writes English correctly.

HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING, CAN BE studied under the best masters, with a young lady who has just finished her English education, and wishes the companionship of two of her own age, fond of music, and wishing to attend concerts, lectures, and all places of amusement proper for a young lady to frequent. The constant care of a mother and a liberal, well-ordered private home is offered. Unexceptionable City references, &c. by addressing J. E. L., care of Box No. 2,712, Post-Office, New-York.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & TERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, will receive three new pupils on Monday at reduced terms, and qualify them practically for business by Sept. 1. Terms $10 for the course. Regular terms $25. Ladies' writing-class only $3. Pupils for the cheap course must secure seats at once. Instruction private.

NOTICE.—WANTED, THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of this City to call for one week and learn that beautiful art of painting pictures for adorning parlors. The only one of the kind in the world taught in six lessons, of three hours each, done by a simple process and will pay very large profits in any part of the world. Apply one week only to R. LANE, inventor, No. 372 6th-av

PENMANSHIP.—A NEW PRIVATE CLASS will commence on Monday next. The vacation in the Grammar Schools will enable the subscriber to give special advantages to this class. The course of practice is essentially gymnastic, and the highest results insured. Terms, &c., on application. W. S. MACLAURIN, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Library floor, Room 10.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. A collegiate and commercial Institution. Annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st. *Excelsior* office.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY REspectable capable young women; one is an American who fully understands cooking, washing and ironing; is a very neat chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse and plain seamstress; the other is willing to take housework; is fully competent for her duties, being a good plain cook and a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to up-stairs work; both are Protestants and will go in the country. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AND her niece, situations in the City or a few miles in the country, as chambermaid and to do waiting, embroider sacks, chemisettes, and children's dresses, makes shirts in style; wages $7; the other as nurse and chambermaid, does the washing and ironing of the nursery; wages $6; City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION to do chambermaid work and fine washing and ironing, or as waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present situation. Good City reference can be given. Call until suited at No. 68 West 35th-st., second door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion. Also, a strong, willing German girl. One to cook, wash and iron, and the other does chamberwork, waiting, sewing, &c.; are willing to go in the country. Inquire at the large Domestic Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is fully competent to take entire care of an infant, if requested; has lived in that capacity for many years; can sew if required; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and is kind to children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 185 West 16th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family; understands baking; is willing to assist in washing. best of City reference, 4 years from her last place; call at No. 117 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen for two days if not engaged, first floor front room.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOmen, situations; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Has no objection to the country. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART young girls, English and Welsh Protestants, as nurses and seamstresses, or will accompany a family with children and as ladies' maids, to the Summer resorts; have the best of reference. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; latter preferred; can give the best of City reference; is honest and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AGED WIDOW WHO HAS been reduced to poverty by the death of her children, plain sewing; she can give the best of references. Apply at No. 169 Bowery, between Broome and Delancey sts., for A. M. R. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing and take care of children. Best of reference given. Call at No. 115 32d-st., 7th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND HIGHLY RECommended German girl, a situation. She is a good cook and baker and a good laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress; one to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A SMALL FAMILY, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Address MARGARET, Box No. 2,940 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABle young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, in a private family; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 70½ 3d-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family, by a most respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands cooking. Can be seen for two days at 104 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman, in a private family; has good City references. Call at No. 103 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl to go traveling with a lady or children. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at No. 27 Union-square.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or to do chamberwork; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 300, corner of 9th-st. and Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; wages not so much of an object as the comforts of a home. Call at No. 313 Sacket-st., between Smith and Court sts.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CARE and tuition of children is desirous of going to England, and would like to accompany a family, either as companion to a lady, or to take the charge of children, or in any other capacity in which her services would be considered as an equivalent for the passage. Address Box No. 2,079 Post-Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German and his wife, Protestants, without incumbrance, (country preferred;) he is a good coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful. His wife is a good cook and laundress, or will do general work; is a good dairymaid; both speak good English, and have good references. Ap

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New-York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a
Carey, Howard & Sanger.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France.	Belgium,	Italy.
Great Britain,	Spain.	Germany,
Ireland	Portugal.	Russia.
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
G. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $37,177 77, to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.
The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent. interest, maturing 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3,201,000, ($1,825,000 of which is only continent and is being gradually liquidated.) With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c., $4,015,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to.....33,623,564
The population is 70,000.
The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.
The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.
Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company:
Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders be called to meet at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of voting on the subject of leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi Railroad bridge.
A circular, accompanied by the Engineer's Report, and estimates of the cost of said bridge, and other information explanatory of the project, and its advantages to this Company, will be forwarded to all stockholders whose residences are known at this office, as soon as the same can be printed. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent, on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full. Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.
THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE AUG 1, on the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo, the Northern Indiana, and Jackson and Goshen Branch Bonds, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New-York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First-mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, Mich. July 26., 1858.
COUPONS—DETROIT WATER WORKS.—NOT CE is hereby given that the interest coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.
ROBT. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1858.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall st., on and after Monday, Aug. 2.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE (1st proximo) on Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, will be paid on and after Monday next, Aug. 2, upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office No 92 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 26, 1858.—Interest due 1st prox., on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of Coupons to Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 42 William-st., New-York CHAS. PEASE, Sec.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension, will be paid at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Aug. 2 inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the first and second mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, New-York.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 176 Broadway, room No. 25.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well-known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWO FINE HORSES. A chestnut, 15¾ hands, 9 years old; can trot his mile inside of 3 minutes. Also, a light sorrel horse, 15 hands; good traveler and pleasant driver; both believed to be perfectly sound and in good condition; must be sold, the owner having left the city. If not disposed of at private sale, they will be offered at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Walter's stable, No. 222 Mercer-st., where the horses can be now seen. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

HORSE WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING A horse that is gentle, and that will stand without tying, that he would like to let to a person living in the country where the horse will have good feed and good care, can do so by calling at No. 69 Canal-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock this day.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal of five per cent., upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders, resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 3d day of August.
H. D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, in Chicago, on the 16th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of July, inst. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL,
(Signed,) Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams, Esq., (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 10th day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d until the 10th day of August. The coupons of the bonds of the Company due August 1 will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.
DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, '58.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until that day.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order,
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE—REDUCED RATES.
THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Are prepared to issue policies on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other personal property, at a reduction from the rate established by the Board of Fire Insurance Companies.
Office No. 6 Wall st., opposite New-st.
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New-Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. Bowne, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. King, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

INDEPENDENT LINE FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.—The new and splendid steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. A. M. Simons, will leave foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock. Passengers, freight, horses and carriages taken at reduced rates.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain Thos. Jones, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 20 cents. Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 63 South-st., cor. Pine.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: 2 Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 6:30 P. M., daily.
For Il. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to pursue their fair course, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to.....$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to.....5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to.....5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 23, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Express train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Stations, for passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 3:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION Tickets at greatly reduced rates to all stations south of Poughkeepsie sold on Saturday, good to return on ensuing Monday. Can be had only at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-st. depôts.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 8:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct, and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby: also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, time-tables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!
FOR PORT TOWNSEND, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
The A 1 splendid clipper bark VIKERY will have earliest dispatch. As a fast-sailing vessel, with every convenience for passengers, kind and attentive commander, she is unrivaled. Will make the passage in 110 days. Passengers will do well to give her attention, as she will be the first to leave for above port.
For freight or passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st, or on board, at pier No. 6 N. R.

FOR
CALIFORNIA AND FRASER'S RIVER
DIRECT.
The spendid steamship HERMANN, touching at Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Valparaiso.
EDWARD CAVENDY, Esq., Commander.
This ship will positively sail for the above ports on the 21st August next.
For freight or passage, apply at the office No. 323 Greenwich st., corner of Duane.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—Cabin, $20; Deck, $6.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 7. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. Freight six cents per foot. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany, Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARROTT, will leave on SATURDAY, 31st inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent, effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wiekman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'ay, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	Southampton for New-York.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY.....	Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.....	Sept. 1
From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH LIGHT....Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL.....Sept. 4	Oct 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the AMERICAN EMPIRE, the INDIAN EMPIRE, and the BRITISH EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others of the line about every two weeks) will be the AMERICAN EMPIRE, SAT

LONG ISLAND.

EXECUTION OF JAMES KELLY AT BROOKLYN.

Particulars of His Crime—His Conduct in Prison—His Regard for His Children—His Will—Preparations for the Execution—Spiritual Condition of Kelly—His Last Moments and Words—His Death—Scenes and Incidents Within the Prison Yard—The Crowd Outside—Police Arrangements and Arrests.

JAMES KELLY, convicted in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, in June last, of the murder of his wife, ROSE KELLY, on the 16th of April, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the yard of the new Kings County Jail, Raymond-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, at a little past 1 o'clock P. M.

The murder was committed under circumstances the most appalling, and without anything to relieve its atrocity. Owing to his own misconduct, KELLY had lived unhappily with his wife for several years, until finally he gave up work, neglected to supply his family with the ordinary necessaries of life, and since the Fall of 1856 had been an *habitué* either of the Alms-House, Hospital or Penitentiary. On the 15th of April, KELLY was in the Hospital at Flatbush under treatment for inflammation of the lungs. He asked, and obtained, permission to be absent for two days with the intention, as he subsequently said, of killing his wife, whom, he pretended to believe, was inconstant. Arriving at his former residence in Brooklyn, he found that his wife had left and gone to her sister's residence, corner of Navy and Prospect streets. She had gone there to avoid his ill-treatment, having heard that he was about to be discharged from the Hospital. KELLY, not finding his wife at home, went to New-York and purchased a knife, and the next day went to seek her. She avoided him for several hours, but finally, through the aid of an acquaintance, he traced her to the home of her sister. Upon confronting her he charged her with infidelity, and said that the youngest child, then only a few weeks old, but since dead, was not his. This she replied to by saying, "You know better, JAMES." KELLY would not be satisfied unless she would go before the Priest and swear that what she said was the truth. Some further conversation ensued, and then he drew his knife and stabbed her five times about the thighs and lower part of the abdomen. She was taken to the City Hospital, where soon after she died.

After he had stabbed his wife, KELLY started off at a rapid pace through Navy-street and into Flushing-avenue, throwing the bloody knife over the Navy-Yard wall as he ran. Some citizens stopped him without difficulty on Flushing-avenue, and handed him over to Officer BEATTY, of the Second Precinct, and he was locked up. He acknowledged what he had done, and when the officer accused him of beating his wife frequently before, he said:

"No matter what I did before, what I am now charged with is another thing. I lived happily with her, and had four children; but the last one, which was born about three weeks since, is not mine. I told her if she would go with me to the priest and state to him that it was mine, then I would be satisfied; but she wouldn't do it, and when I saw her, all that had heretofore passed between us rose up before me, and I could not restrain myself."

KELLY was indicted and tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in June last, before Judge STRONG. When arraigned for trial he pleaded guilty, and said he didn't want to live any longer. The plea, of course, was not received. He was tried one day, and sentenced the next, (June 9.) At the conclusion of his sentence the coolly turned to his counsel, ALEXANDER HADDEN, Esq., and said "What day did he say?" When informed that it was the 30th of July, he nodded his head several times, as though the time suited him. So indifferent was he during the trial that he said in reply to a question put to him in the Court-room, after the verdict, "I don't remember scarcely a word sworn to on the trial—it interested me very little."

After he was sentenced he was immediately taken to the Jail, and placed in cell No. 8, which opens on the middle corridor. He commenced the work of preparing for death forthwith, and invited the Rev. Father GLEASON, of St. James' Church, Jay-street, to become his spiritual adviser. The latter accepted the trust, and visited him almost daily until the fatal day. Appropriate books were furnished him, and among them we noticed *The Sufferings of Jesus* and *The Life of Christ*.

During his imprisonment the condemned behaved himself in a most unexceptionable manner, so much so that he was allowed the largest liberty consistent with safety. His cell doors were open every day, and he had range of the corridor, as do all prisoners in this Jail; who merit kind treatment by their conduct while in prison. He received visits from strangers as well as friends, and would invite them into his cell, and if there were more present than could be accommodated with seats, he would express his regret. His meals were all furnished from the Sheriff's table. Generally all questions put to him were answered readily and without the least reserve. He conversed of his approaching execution with calmness, and, as a well-merited puinshment for the heinous offence he had committed. The scaffold had no terror for him, nevertheless he regretted his wife's death, not on his own account seemingly, but on account of his children. "If she was alive," he would say, "they would fare well enough." To them he seemed to be devotedly attached, and it was only when conversing of them, that, on one occasion, he gave away to his feeling. When a few days ago a benevolent lady promised to provide for the two youngest, he was convulsed with joy, and it seemed as though he could not express his thankfulness sufficiently. When under the fatal noose, almost his last words were a request that his children might be properly cared for. As the day for his execution approached, KELLY still maintained his usual calmness, but finally at the last, became a little anxious and frequently "wished it was over with."

In the last forty-eight hours of his life Father GLEASON was with him most of the time. Thursday afternoon KELLY attended mass, and at a late hour in the night the ceremony of absolution was performed. The Sheriff at 12 o'clock sent him a dish of oysters and another of clams. He ate heartily. Dr. CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, Jail Physician, at 11 o'clock sent him a strong anodyne, but it was not used. In fact, KELLY refused to partake of any stimulant whatever during his confinement. A relative one day smuggled into him a bottle of liquor, but he refused to partake of it, and handed it over to the turnkey. At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning he retired to rest, and slept soundly for about three hours. When he awoke, he carefully dressed himself in a pair of striped cassimere pants, white cotton shirt and black bombazine frock coat. He then renewed his devotions. Mass was said in his cell, and at 5 o'clock his spiritual adviser retired for a little rest, returning again at 11 o'clock. During his absence KELLY was left alone in his cell, with both doors open. As the Jail Physician passed his door KELLY was busily reading a book, and when asked how he felt, he simply raised his eyes but made no reply.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

At 11 o'clock the Rev. Father GLEASON, accompanied by the Rev. Father CASSIDY, of the St. James' Church, and the Rev. Father KEEGAN, of the Church of the Assumption, arrived, and at once proceeded to the cell of the condemned man. By the advice of Father GLEASON, KELLY had partaken of no breakfast. He was not removed from his cell to mass, as is usually the custom, as it was thought the removal might break down his fortitude, and he was therefore conducted directly from the cell to the gallows. All remained undisturbed in the cell until 1 o'clock P. M., when the Sheriff entered and announced that the hour for his execution had arrived. KELLY stood up promptly and submitted to the operation of securing his arms behind him without a murmur or the twitch of a muscle. This done the black cap was placed on his head and the cord about his neck. He was then led into the corridor. Here several of his prison companions bade him farewell, among them PATRICK GALLAGHER, convicted of the murder of HUGH KELLY, at No. 12 Fulton-street, one year ago.

THE PROCESSION TO THE GALLOWS.

At 1 o'clock the procession emerged from the rear door of the jail into the yard, in the following order:

Sheriff REMSEN and under-Sheriff SPARKS; the condemned, supported on either side by the Rev. Fathers GLEASON and CASSIDY, followed by Father KEEGAN, the two first-named dressed in priestly garb, the condemned carrying a crucifix. Then followed the Deputy Sheriffs and other officials, two abreast.

AT THE GALLOWS.

Arriving at the gallows, KELLY glanced at the suspended hook and ran his eye up the cord to the cross-tree and down to the weights. Not a muscle moved, so well was he prepared to face the instrument of death. He had one glimpse at it before, from his cell windows, while the workmen were engaged putting it up in the morning. He then threw himself upon his bed, but soon recovered his composure.

All having taken their positions under the gallows, Father CASSIDY addressed to the condemned man a few words of encouragement. He then knelt with the Priest and a prayer was offered. The service was then read in Latin, and KELLY responded fervently. He was then placed under the fatal cord and the noose about his neck was attached to the hook and adjusted by Under-Sheriff SPARKS, assisted by Keeper VOORHIES. KELLY gave a rapid glance at the cross-beam above his head, and said:

GENTLEMEN: Before dying, and going into the presence of God, allow me to thank, from the bottom of my heart, the Sheriff, (turning to Mr. REMSEN,) I must also thank the Keepers of the jail for their many kind attentions to me, and trust that they will remember me in their wishes for my future. I hope God will forgive me, as I forgive all my enemies, and trust that he will protect and cherish my children. Them I feel for more than for myself.

Under-Sheriff SPARKS then read

THE DEATH-WARRANT.

The People of the State of New-York to the Sheriff of the County of Kings, greeting:

Whereas, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, on the 9th day of June, 1858, by and before S. B. STRONG, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of said State, presiding Judge, and S. D. MORRIS, County Judge of said county, and JOHN A. EMMONS and MARTIN SCHOONMAKER, Justices of the Sessions, JAMES KELLY was convicted of having murdered ROSA KELLY his wife, by stabbing her with a knife, and was thereupon sentenced by the said Court of Oyer and Terminer to be hanged by the neck on Friday, the 30th day of July next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., in the afternoon, until he should be dead;

Now we do by this warrant, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, require and appoint that you cause the said sentence to be executed on the day and between the hours therein mentioned and at the place and in the manner prescribed by law.

Given under the hands of the undersigned, being the Judges, who constitute said Court of Oyer and Terminer on the 10th day of June, 1858.

S. B. STRONG,
S. D. MORRIS,
JOHN A. EMMONS,
MARTIN SCHOONMAKER.

While the Sheriff was reading the warrant KELLY ejaculated several times: "Oh, my children!" Father CASSIDY assured him that all would be well with them. KELLY shook hands with the Sheriff, Under-Sheriff SPARKS, the priests and several others near him, and then the cap was drawn. As this was done he eagerly kissed the crucifix, and said to Father GLEASON:

"I am thankful to you all for the kindness which has been shown to me. To you, Father, I leave my children; I hope that God will bless them."

At this time KELLY's face became very red, when the Rev. Father GLEASON said to him, "Do not be afraid—remember that your God went to Calvary and died before you. You will go to Heaven." Again he said, holding up the cross, "Look upon this and fear not to meet him who died for you."

At a signal given, the rope which held the weights was severed, and the condemned man was quickly suspended in the air. The rope was cut at six minutes past 1 o'clock P. M. For 4½ minutes he struggled violently, and at the end of 12 minutes life was extinct. There was some little delay after the noose was adjusted, and it doubtless became displaced. The cord tightened above the *larynx*, and was so loose that the *vertebral* artery could supply the brain with blood, from which the reflex action upon the respiratory muscles was derived for at least six minutes.

THE INQUEST.

After the body had been suspended 35 minutes, it was taken down, and placed in a plain mahogany coffin, bearing the following inscription:

JAMES KELLY,
Died July 30, 1858,
Aged 44 years and 10 days.

The witnesses and medical men then repaired to the reception room in the jail, and signed the following document:

We, the persons attending such execution, not relatives of the criminal, and who witnessed such execution, hereby certify that on the 30th day of July, instant, within the yard of the Prison and County Jail of the County of Kings, on the 30th day of July, 1858, at the hour of 1 o'clock and 6 minutes, on the noon of the same day, the said JAMES KELLY was then and there executed in conformity to the sentence of the Court before which he was convicted, and in pursuance of the provisions of part 4, chap. 1, title 1, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.

Signed,

Francis B. Stryker,	Englebert Lott,
Daniel Van Voorhies,	Lewis F. Newman,
John H. Funk,	James H. Cornwell,
George F. Whitney,	James Cole,
John S. Young,	Jacob C. Blachley,
Z. Voorhies,	Robert W. Allen,
John H. Duff,	Dr. Ayres,
Judge Morris,	Dr. Bauer,
Justice Emmons,	Dr. Turner,
Wm. Jenkins,	Dr. McAllister, &c.,

as witnesses.

The body was then taken by friends and conveyed to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross in Flatbush, where it was interred in a lot purchased by a benevolent gentlemen for the purpose.

THE PLACE OF EXECUTION.

KELLY was executed in the yard of the King's County Jail, located on Raymond-street, corner of Bolivar. The male and female prisons form two sides of the yard and the main building on the street one end. The other end is towards Fort Greene. Here there is a stone fence some 15 feet high, and a board fence on top, raising it to about 30 feet in all on this side. The yard is about 150 by 80 feet. Passing from the front building to the yard, the place of execution was on the right, half way to the rear wall,

THE GALLOWS.

The gallows and appurtenances were the same that were used in the case of REILLY, who was executed in the same place, Jan. 30, 1852. The gibbet is of oak, constructed in a substantial manner. There are two uprights, 16 feet high, a cross-beam at the top nine feet long, through the centre of which passes the rope to which the ring in the noose is attached. The other end of the rope passes over the top of the frame and into the female department of the prison. This arranges with pulleys, so that when the cord is severed inside of the building, the criminal is suddenly drawn up some four or five feet, the weights striking the ground jerks the man up, so that when properly arranged the neck is at once broken. In the case of KELLY the neck was not broken and he was strangled.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENT.

Sheriff REMSEN made the most ample arrangements to preserve the peace. He caused to be summoned nearly 400 specials, and there were besides in the yard two companies of the Thirteenth Regiment—Company C, Captain MORGAN, 45 men, and Company E, Captain EDMONDS, 45 men. There were also present 95 policemen under Deputy-Superintendent FOLK.

The military reached the Jail about 11 o'clock. A portion of the Police arrived as early as 9 o'clock A. M., and were stationed at the door of the Jail. The rule to admit no one not invited was rigidly adhered to, and the consequence was good order and a great demand for tickets outside. One man offered $14 for the privilege of being present.

About 12 o'clock, Under-Sheriff SPARKS mounted a chair and swore in all of the policemen as Special Deputies.

Around the gallows a rope was stretched, inside of which were ample accommodations for the witnesses—officers of the law and members of the Press. Just outside of the rope the military were formed on two sides, and in front and along the aisle through the centre of the yard the Police were stationed, under the immediate command of Captain SMITH, of the First Precinct.

Within the precinct of the jail all was quiet, and the proceedings were conducted with due solemnity; but outside was far different as will be seen in another place. The prisoners were all removed from the female department of the jail and placed in a portion of the building from which they could not see the execution. The prisoners in the male department, most of them, had a good view of the proceedings. The inmates of some of the cells obtained a sight of what was going on by using pieces of looking-glass. It is due to them to say that they behaved remarkably well. The windows of the dwelling portion of the jail were occupied by ladies, gentlemen and children even.

THE SCENE OUTSIDE

beggars all description. Several thousand people of all sexes, ages and conditions assembled, all eager to get a sight at what was going on inside. They were struggling, yelling, hooting, shrieking, swearing, in all living tongues, on every hand. Several interesting fights occurred. The light-fingered gentry plied their vocation very successfully. Several of them were arrested by the Police for relieving gentlemen of watches and money.

The greatest tumult was in the rear of the jail. Here vehicles of all descriptions were piled up against the rear wall. These were soon covered by the anxious rabble, who made strenuous efforts to get a peep inside. Some of the more reckless commenced ripping off the boards of the fence above the stone wall, and at one time there were fears that the whole rabble would burst in and interrupt the proceedings. A few of the most turbulent were finally arrested by the Police, and this put a damper upon the beseigers' proceedings.

THE CHILDREN OF KELLY.

At 9 o'clock, Thursday night, KELLY made his will, bequeathing all his property, real and personal, to his children, and appointing Father GLEASON as their guardian. The document was witnessed by Under-Sheriff SPARKS and Mr. Keeper VOORHIES.

His children only visited him once during his confinement. On Wednesday last two of them were brought to the jail, but he refused to see them, he thought it was not best that they should know the state he was in, and feared the parting might shatter his firmness. There are four children, aged respectively 15, 13, 7 and 5 years—the next to the oldest is a boy. The two youngest have been provided with comfortable homes in the family of a man who has taken a deep interest in the family. The eldest is living as a servant in a respectable family near Fort Hamilton, and the other resides with the sister in Navy-street.

The youngest have no knowledge of their father's crime, or the manner of his death, and he frequently expressed the wish that they never should know any of the circumstances. The oldest girl, it is said, had no desire to see her father.

Dr. TUCKER was KELLY's family physician for several years. His last interview with him took place on Thursday night. He asked him how he felt, when KELLY said:

"Very well, indeed, under the circumstances. I am perfectly resigned to my fate. I have nobody to blame but myself—and my sentence is a just one. I have made no effort for a pardon or commutation of sentence. I killed my wife and am willing to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. I feel kindly toward everybody, and think I can leave the world without regret, and hope I shall go to the scaffold like a man. I am very grateful to the keepers for their kindness to me, and think I shall leave this life without an enemy. I have had a fair and just trial."

KELLY's personal appearance was certainly not forbidding. There was an unpleasant expression in his eyes, but in every other respect he appeared to be superior to those in the same walks of life. He was about 5 feet 9 inches high, and well set. His hair when arrested was tinged with gray, but before he died it had turned nearly white.

On one occasion, when talking with a friend, he said it was a curious circumstance that his wife died on Friday and that he should die on the same day of the week.

RICHARD GORMLEY, the culprit's brother-in-law, who resides at Newport, R. I., arrived just in time to see the execution. The deceased's sister-in-law and his little son, 14 years of age, were outside during the execution, and made every effort to get in to bid their brother and father a final adieu. They were not admitted.

At an interview with KELLY, a few days ago, he made the following statement relative to himself, to our Reporter. He said he was born in Ireland, in 1814, in the town of Creve, County of Westmeath. He lived in his native town until 1840—(then about 26 years old)—when he became seized with the emigration mania, and resolved upon trying his fortune on the Western Continent. He took passage in the lumber-ship *Bradshaw*, Capt. MILLER, and came in her as far as Quarantine, when the ship completed her voyage to Quebec. KELLY, after passing Quarantine, landed safely in New-York, and having no trade or capital, to set up business for himself, sought employment as a day laborer. Not finding immediate employment in the City, he accepted an offer to work on a farm in the country, a short distance from the City, but the work not agreeing with him, he only remained two weeks, and then returned to New-York and crossed to Brooklyn. He first worked for JOHN DILLON, milkman, on Stanton-street, for two months; then for a man named BROWN, who had the contract for building the stone wall under the Heights on Fulman-street. For this man he worked three months, and then, Nov. 9, 1840, took passage for New-Orleans. The first employment there was with a drayman named PETER MCGANLEY, and subsequently worked as a laborer on the levee, took sick and went to the Hospital, where he remained four weeks. Upon leaving the Hospital he worked about the city picking up stray jobs here and there until March, 1841. Business being dull, he took the ship *Frankfort*, Capt. MILLER, and returned to Brooklyn March 23. After his return, he worked for WILLIAM LEE, contractor, about three years, and resided on Division-street; the next two or three years he worked for JOHN BAKER, boss mason at Greenwood; then for JOHN RICHARDS, mason, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Gold-street, two or three years.

He next worked on the Dry Dock—two Summers and one Winter—first under Mr. VOORHIES, contractor; then with CAMPBELL and MITCHELL and others, but for the last eight or nine years, up to Christmas, 1856, he worked most of the time for Messrs. MURRAY and DOHERTY and E. FORCE, masons. In the Winter of 1856, he was taken with inflammation of the lungs, from which disease he has suffered more or less ever since. Ill health compelled him to make an application for admission to the hospital, but was refused, and he then applied and was permitted to go to the Almshouse, where he remained some six weeks, and was then transferred to the Hospital for medical treatment. He has been in the Hospital most of the time since, until the 15th of April last—the day before the murder.

HIS HABITS.

He says that he was always temperate in his habits until 1856. He occasionally drank and occasionally went on a short spree, but seldom neglected his business. He did not charge his misfortune, however, to the use of intoxicating liquors. His relatives all live in Ireland; his mother and two brothers are living.

THE MURDERED WOMAN.

KELLY says that his wife's maiden name was ROSE GANLEY. She was born in Westmeath County, Ireland, and at the time of her death was about 37 years old. She arrived in this country in 1841, and they were united in marriage the following year in New-York City. She has a brother in New-York and a sister who resides in Navy-street. Her father is living in Ireland, but her mother is dead.

Mrs. KELLY is said to have been, by her neighbors, a woman of kind heart, sober, industrious and correct in conduct. KELLY himself speaks well of her, but intimated that he had a cause for killing her, but declined to say what that cause was. It is well known that when first arrested he made several statements, all tending to show that he was jealous of his wife, but there was no foundation whatever for this feeling. She worked early and late to support herself and children. KELLY had rendered no assistance since the Fall of 1856. He became very intemperate and consequently abusive and neglected his family. Mrs. KELLY resolved to live with him again, and this this fact alone is all the ground he had for jealousy.

HIS STATEMENT.

KELLY told us that he was not intoxicated at the time he killed his wife. He was somewhat excited, but not greatly so. He had premeditated and deliberately planned the act a week before. He expressed regret for what he had done, but said it could not now be helped. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, made no complaint and found no fault with the determination of the Governor not to interfere in his behalf. He never had asked or hoped for a commutation of sentence.

INCIDENTS, ETC.

During the excitement at the execution a number of persons obtained access to the roof of one wing of the prison. They were somewhat crowded, and a man not having sufficient room for himself, pushed a boy, named YATE, off the roof, outside of the Jail. The boy fell a distance of some 25 or 30 feet to the pavement, and had one of his thighs fractured. Officer EVANS, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the man, and the injured boy was taken to the Hospital.

Just as KELLY was brought out to execution there was a loud clap of thunder, which caused several superstitious persons to leave the place. A soldier who stood in the line near KELLY, as the rope was cut, fainted away, and was carried ingloriously from the field. A glass of brandy revived him.

The knife used to cut the rope was the same that KELLY committed the murder with.

THE SHERIFF AND HIS OFFICERS.

We cannot close this account without speaking of Sheriff REMSEN and his officers, all of whom, especially Under-Sheriff CASPIAN A. SPARKS, and Turnkeys VOORHIES and GIDDINGS, deserve the thanks of all persons for the manner in which they discharged their duties yesterday.

The Sheriff offered to procure a place of burial for KELLY at his own expense, but the brother and sister-in-law preferred to attend to the matter themselves.

Long Island Items.

FLUSHING FEMALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The exercises at the Female College, at Flushing, the present week, have been quite interesting. On Tuesday evening the Rev. Mr. MILBURN, the blind preacher, gave an instructive discourse, taking as his subject the life and trials of Job, and delivering thereupon an important lesson, that misfortunes of the most painful character even, viz., those touching the person, are often sent upon the righteous. The speaker advised those now going forth to act upon the "stage of life," to always "preserve their integrity," as did Job, regardless of success, prosperity, or adversity. On Wednesday a large company, including numbers from New-York City, gathered in the College Chapel to listen to the annual musical treat, which is always of a high order. On Thursday the exercises consisted of reading of the ladies' essays, by proxy, music by the school, and the conferring of the degree of "Mistress of English Literature" upon those ladies who had completed the full course of study prescribed. This Institution was chartered as a Female College two years since.

The Church of the Messiah (Episcopal) on Adelphi-street, between Myrtle and De Kalb avenues, Brooklyn, was closed during the month of July for repairs. It reopens for public worship on Sunday next, under the charge of the Rev. O. PERINCHIEF.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 30.

$2,000	Ten. State 6's '90.	92¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.R.	s60 28
10,000	Mo. State 6s	85⅞	50	do	28⅛
10,000	do	b60 85⅞	50	do	28⅜
9,000	do	85¾	250	Harlem Railroad	11½
3,000	Cal. State 7s	93¼	30	Harlem R. R. Pref.	23
4,000	Cal. S. 7s, N. B.	88¾	69	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	4⅛
5,000	M. S 8 per cent, b.	106	50	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	17
3,000	La. State 6s	93¼	300	Reading R. R	48¼
500	Ind. State 2½	60	300	do	s10 48
12,000	Brooklyn City 6s.	97	300	do	48⅛
5,000	E. R. & M. R.	92½	300	do	s60 48
1,000	Hud. R. RR. 2d Mg.	87	400	do	48⅜
6,000	Har. R.R. 1st Mg.	86	100	do	b60 48⅜
2,000	Har. R.R. 2d Mg.	77	600	do	48⅜
2,000	Har. 3d M. Bds.	57	100	Mich. Cen. R. R	61
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	87¾	50	do	b60 61½
11,000	do	88	50	M S. & N.I. pr. st.	b3 45¾
5,000	do	s30 87½	50	do	45½
1,000	do	23	450	Panama R. R.	s60 110
6,000	do	22	50	do	110
1,000	do	22⅞	50	do	110¾
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	100	350	do	b15 110½
11,000	M. S. 2d m. bds.	51	50	Ill. Cen. R. R	74
28	Merchants' Bank	110	20	Cleve Col & Cin R R.	91½
10	Metropolitan Bank.	107	100	Gel & Chi R R opg.,	87
10	Artisans' Bank	79	100	do	b30 87
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99¼	300	Cle. & Tol. R. R.	37⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	85⅞	100	do	b60 37½
350	do	85⅝	10	do	37
350	do	85⅞	300	do	37⅜
500	do	s30 85	100	do	b30 37⅝
100	do	s10 85	250	do	37⅝
400	do	b60 85⅜	350	Chi. & R. I R.R.	b30 77⅜
100	do	85	250	do	77⅛
150	do	s30 84⅞	350	do	77
200	do	s60 84⅜	46	Chi. B. & Quincy R.	65
250	Erie Railroad	18⅛	185	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	90¾
150	do	b60 18⅛	50	do	90⅝
200	do	18⅛	50	do	90⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. S. 6s 1890.	93	100	Reading R.R.	s60 48⅛
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	85⅞	100	do	48⅜
12,000	La C. & M. L. G. b.	22¾	400	do	48¾
15	Bank of Commerce.	100½	100	do	s30 48¾
45	Pac. M. St. Co.	90¾	200	do	49
45	do	90¾	300	do	s10 49
10	do	90	23	Mich. Cen. R. R	62
120	Panama R. R.	110¾	50	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	23⅞
25	do	111	200	do	24
250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85⅜	50	Mi. S. & N. Ia. p. f. st.	46
100	Erie Railroad	s30 18⅝	50	do	b30 46½
500	do	s30 18⅜	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	77¾
30	do	18¾	50	do	b30 78
200	Harlem Railroad	11⅜	200	do	77⅝
680	Illinois Cen. R. R	s30 74	100	do	b15 78

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	Mil. & Ho R.R. 8s	56	22¾ Na. F. Ins. Co. 107¼
1,000	City of Mem. 6s.	75	5 Howard F. Ins. Co. 170½
20,000	Peru & In. R'd 7s	20	20 Goodhue F. In. Co. 94½
1,000	Mil. C ty 7s	50	20 Met'n F Ins. Co. 104
3,000	Mil. & Hor. R'd 8s	36	100 Ocean F. Ins. Co. 8
3,000	La C. & Mil R'd 7s	23	13 Hud. River R'd. 38
15	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	104½	10 W's, F. & Co.'s Ex. 70
16	Broadway Bank	124	20 Troy & Boston R'd. 6
10	Park Bank	101¾	13 Irving Bank 107
20	Exch. Fire Ins. Co.	110	11 Chatham Bank 83¾
10	Lenox F. Ins. Co.	104	5 Metropolitan Bank. 107
8	N. World F. In Co.	98¾	10 Gallatin F. Ins. Co. 90
3	Excels'r F. In. Co.	107½	8 N. World F. In. Co. 97¾
20	Mer. F. Ins. Co.	118	10 Humb't F. Ins. Co. 102¾
20	Mer. F. Ins. Co.	118¾	10 Har. F. Ins. Co. 89¼
8	Atna Fire Ins. Co.	108	40 Brooklyn City R'd. 97
10	People's F. Ins. Co.	107¾	

FRIDAY, July 30—P. M.

In reference to the mode of bidding for the new Federal Loan, to be awarded at Washington, on Monday noon, 9th August, we are glad to be able to publish the following official assurance that the very exceptionable practice, adopted at Albany within the last few years, of considering bids for "the whole or none," will find no favor with the Secretary of the Treasury. Such proposals, if made, will be thrown out, as conditional, within the meaning of the Secretary's circular. The preliminary deposits to be made with the Sub-Treasurer nearest the residence of the bidder is only *one* per cent. on the amount bid for. One of our Washington correspondents suggested, this morning, that the Secretary may be able to do without any part of the authorized loan. Under the increase of business, such a thing is possible and we deem the ability and purpose of the Department to dispense with the second half of the twenty millions more than probable. But no official indication has yet been given that the proposals for the first $10,000,000 will be withdrawn or postponed. It will be seen that the letter which we now produce from the Secretary of the Treasury, is an answer to a question on the construction of conditional bids, propounded by Messrs. MARIE & KANZ, stock-brokers of this City:

CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT THE NEW LOAN.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1858.

To the Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: We would be glad to ascertain whether a bid for the entire loan of $10,000,000, to be awarded on the 9th of August, with the condition "*All or none*" attached, will be favorably entertained by you, even though higher bids should be made for partial sums.

If we may be allowed to make a suggestion, we believe that if it were understood that all *conditional* bids would be rejected, and that bids for "*All or none*" are deemed to be of this class, the tendency would be to give greater satisfaction to the public, and at the same time to insure a higher average for the bids, as parties bidding would then feel that they must rely for success upon the rate offered only, and not upon the power of capital.

Requesting the favor of an early answer, we remain

Respectfully yours,
MARIE & KANZ.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 24th inst. is received. The official notice inviting proposals for the loan of ten millions at 5 per cent. expressly states that only unconditional offers will be considered. An offer for the entire ten millions, with the addition suggested by you of "All or none," is obviously a conditional offer, and intended to be so, and of course will be excluded. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB, Secretary of Treasury.

Messrs. MARIE & KANZ, New-York.

The rates for Money undergo no change. There is a little more employment at the low rates of 3@4 ℔ cent. on stock collateral, but this is by no means general among the Brokers, many of whom have to refuse deposits at these rates. The increased business at the Custom-House, while strengthening the hopes of the Government in respect to the revenue, is adding little or nothing to the supply of mercantile paper on the Street, which is still sought for at 4@5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The bank rate of Exchange on London for the packet to-morrow is 109¾ ℔ cent., at which there is a fair business.

At the Stock Exchange the market was pressed by sellers at the early session of the Brokers, and prices on the Railway list for an hour or so were ½ ℔ cent. lower than yesterday, and the general feeling flat. A member of the Street speculators, who move upon the daily fluctuations of the market, and who had been active buyers for several days past, were inclined to get out, and some of them, perhaps, to reverse their position. But the almost immediate effect of the decline was to bring forward stronger buyers, and the demand for Stocks at the Second Board advanced prices fully up to, and in several instances ahead of, yesterday's closing sales. The general market left off firm; New-York Central, 85½; Erie, 18⅜; Rock Island, 78¼; Toledo, 38; Galena, 88; Panama, 111½; Michigan Southern, 24½; Central Michigan, 62½; and Hudson, 28¾ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds were firmer; the Shares quiet, at 74@75 ℔ cent. Tennessee Sixes advanced to 93 ℔ cent., and Missouris sold at 85⅞ ℔ cent. The La Crosse Land Grants fluctuated from 24 to 22½ ℔ cent. There was a large business in Reading, probably 6,500 shares, including the Street sales, which embraced about 3,000 shares at 48, seller 60 days. The cash stock opened at 48¼ ℔ cent., and left off 49¼@¾ ℔ cent. This movement excites unusual interest from the circumstance that a prominent dealer, hitherto wielding the largest *Bear* account in the stock, has suddenly closed up his *shorts* and gone *long* on the prospect of a considerably increased coal tonnage, as the Fall trade begins to compare with the depression which followed the crisis of last year, predicting, it is said, an early advance to 60 or 70 ℔ cent.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker in American Stocks, writes by the *Europa*:

"American Railroad Securities have, since our last, remained very steady. In Illinois Construction Bonds considerable transactions have taken place, at improving rates, the price at the close being 80@81. The Shares have fluctuated between 27 and 24 discount, closing heavy at 26½@25½ discount. We note a renewed inquiry for first-class Bonds, such as Pennsylvania Central and New-York Central, both of which are scarce, and investors find a difficulty in procuring except at full prices."

The Transfers of the New-York Central Stock close on Saturday, (to-morrow,) at 2 o'clock, to reopen after the August dividend, on the 23d of that month.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1, 1858:

	1858.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week.	$3,168,415	$3,968,316	$2,979,675
Thrown on market	3,123,412	4,389,847	3,011,507
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	58,268,261	63,914,828	30,169,358
Thrown on market	57,739,283	60,287,220	35,930,501

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value
Manf. of Wool.	3,200	$1,087,179	420	$170,401	442	$125,029
Manf. of Cotton	1,987	417,767	134	16,415	144	33,933
Manf. of Silk	930	782,104	30	31,972	105	55,934
Manf. of Flax	912	239,782	43	8,910	140	34,767
Miscellaneous	541	215,749	48	9,396	378	19,763
Total	7,580	$2,742,581	675	$237,094	1,209	$268,926
		237,094				2,742,581
Total entered		$2,979,675	Total Marketed			$3,011,507

The following is this day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$164,353 96
Payments	258,841 94
Balance	$5,140,730 68

The receipts include $148,000 from Customs.

Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS quote Land Warrants thus:

	Buying. Per acre.	Selling. Per acre
160 acre warrants	91	94
120 acre warrants	80	83
80 acre warrants	90	93
40 acre warrants	110	115

The interest due 1st August next upon the first mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of the coupons at the Company's office, No. 18 William-street.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds—Non-Payment of Interest.

OFFICE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway.

ALBANY, Friday, July 30, 1858.

To the Holders of the Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company:

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of our Company, I hereby give notice that the interest to become due on the Land Grant Bonds, on the 1st of August next, will not be paid.

It is with deep regret and mortification that I am compelled to make this announcement. In justification, however, of the action of the Board, I desire to say that a Committee of our Board was appointed several weeks since, whose duty it was to negotiate for funds to provide for the payment of their coupons. This Committee did